

## REPLY OF GERMANY TO U. S. NOTE HAS COMPLICATED CASE

Impossible Now for Wash-  
ington to Press American  
Demands on Allies

## LIKE COMPULSION

Would Give Appearance Of  
Acting on the Bidding  
Of Berlin

## DISCUSSION BARRED

Lansing Says Bulk of Ques-  
tions Need Direct Nego-  
tiations with Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, May 12.—The Associated Press, Washington, authoritatively states that Germany's Note has complicated the situation, making it impossible for the United States to press its demands on the allies without appearing to do so at the bidding of Berlin. Consequently, it is uncertain when the reply to the latest British communication will be forwarded.

London, May 13.—After the despatch of the American Note to Germany, on the 8th, Secretary of State Lansing issued a statement that the bulk of the German Note was devoted to matters which it was impossible for the United States to discuss with Germany, adding that dealing between Great Britain and the United States must be conducted on the basis of treaty obligations. News received in Amsterdam shows that this statement has alarmed Germany.

The Vossische Zeitung asked an explanation of Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, who said that "treaty obligations" doubtless referred to the arbitration treaty concluded in 1914 between the United States and 21 States, including Great Britain, providing for the reference of disputes not susceptible of diplomatic treatment to a commission, which is to be allowed one year to report.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung describes Mr. Gerard's interpretation as extraordinarily important, as it means that the United States is "willing to submit to a commission the British violations of international law and to peacefully await a settlement with Great Britain till after the end of the war."

Washington, May 12.—Secretary of State Lansing has instructed Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to ascertain informally the nature of the punishment imposed on the Commander of the submarine which torpedoed the s.s. Sussex.

**Destruction of Swedish Ship**  
Stockholm, May 13.—The Captain of the Swedish schooner Harald (275 tons), in an account of the sinking of his ship by a German submarine, in the North Sea, on the 5th, says that the crew were ordered to leave within fifteen minutes. The Captain refused and hoisted the Swedish flag.

The Germans boarded the vessel and commenced pouring and lighting petroleum at different places. They attacked the Captain with cutlasses, forcing him to get into a boat. The Harald was sunk by gunfire.

London, May 14.—The Admiralty announces that the sailing ship Galgate (2,356 tons) was torpedoed 150 miles west of Ushant. A boat, with thirteen of the crew on board, is still missing.

A mate states that the ship stopped when the submarine ordered it to, but the Germans showed no regard for the safety of the crew, who were compelled to embark in their boats on the high seas.

The British steamer Eretia (3,464 tons), Wm. Thomson and Co., St. John's, New Brunswick, has been sunk.

## Discussions in Germany As to Lansing's Meaning

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Berlin, May 12.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst states: The Berlin newspapers now publish the authentic

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## Li Yuan-hung Refuses Offer Of Presidency of the South; Conference at Nanking, 25th

Tsen Chun-hsuan Busy Organising Republican Military  
Forces, Hoping for Foreign Recognition

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, May 15.—The Nanking conference will be opened about the 25th instant, under the presidency of General Feng Kuo-chang. The three Manchurian, the Chihli, Shantung and Honan representatives have already left for Nanking.

The new government in Kwangtung is criticised by the Cabinet as unconstitutional. General Li Yuan-hung has rejected the offer of the Southern Presidency.

The political situation has greatly improved.

### South Seeks Recognition

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, May 14.—Tsen Chun-hsuan, Commander-in-Chief of the two Kwang expeditionary forces against the North, is engaged in reorganizing the revolutionary forces. He is allowing one month in which to train the men for service.

Tsen Chun-hsuan aims to strengthen the Southern military government, with the object of securing foreign recognition. He will then commence re-construction work at Canton.

Liang Chi-chiao is engaged in uniting all the factions and is succeeding well.

Peking, May 15.—Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation, which, up to the present, has not been accepted. It is believed that, if he insists on resigning, Lu Tsung-yu, the late Chinese Minister in Tokio, will be appointed. The latter, some time ago, was offered the post of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, but declined it.

Reports from Shensi state that Chen Lu-fang, the commissioner of occupation in the southern districts of the province, who was recently despatched to suppress local uprisings engineered by brigands at the instigation of revolutionaries, instead of fighting for the Government joined the revolutionaries with his troops and declared independence. Subsequently, the revolutionaries defeated the troops sent to suppress them by the Chiangchun of Shensi.

It is reported that General Wans Yun-ting, the commissioner of occupation at Yungchow, in Hunan, has declared his independence.

**Foreign Minister Quits**  
Although his resignation has not yet been accepted, Lu Cheng-hsiang has ceased to attend the Waichiao-pu. It is believed that Lu Chung-yu will not accept the appointment as Foreign Minister, in which event Tsao Ju-lin, formerly Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and at present Minister of Communications, will probably be appointed.

According to the newspapers, General Feng Kuo-chang, General Chang Hsun and General Ni Shih-chung, have again telegraphed to Yuan Shih-k'ai, saying that one of the objects of the proposed conference at Nanking is his retention as President. He should, therefore, sincerely hand over all powers to the new Cabinet, as, otherwise, their peace efforts will be fruitless.

The Generals request a telegraphic assurance of the sincerity of the President, upon receipt of which they will open negotiations with the South, requesting the rebels to cancel their demand for the abdication of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

**Demand on the South**

Peking, May 15.—Generals Feng Kuo-chang, Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung, in a joint telegram to the southern leaders, have demanded the abolition of the imperialist Government established in the south.

Besides Hsu Shih-chang and Hsiung Hsi-ling, Lu Tsung-yu, former Chinese Minister to Tokio, will be a delegate of the Peking Government at the peace conference in Shanghai. The south will be represented by Tang Shao-yi, Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Justice in the first Republican Cabinet and Wen Tsung-yao, former Secretary to Lien Lu, Amban of Tibet.

The report published by the Japanese Shuntien Jih-pao, to the effect

(Continued on Page 2)

## Germany is to Have A Minister of Foods

By Controlling Distribution, He  
Is To 'Prevent British Grip  
Tightening'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 13.—A despatch from Karl von Wiegand, Germany's unofficial press representative, states that Germany is considering the appointment of a Minister of Foods, who will control the distribution and so "prevent the British grip tightening on Germany's throat."

It is worthy of note that Dr. von Delbrueck, the Minister of the Interior, who up to the present has been responsible for the food supply, has resigned.

**Mail Notices**  
MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. May 16  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 18  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. May 19  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava M. May 19  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2  
For Europe, via Suez:—  
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos M. May 19  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 20  
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 20

**Mails to Arrive:—**  
The American mail is due to arrive here today, per T.K.K. s.s. Shinjo Maru.

The French mail of April 18 is due at Hongkong this morning, and may be expected to arrive here on Friday morning, May 19, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

The Canadian mail of May 4 is due at Yokohama on May 18, and here on May 23. Left Vancouver on May 4, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

suppress them by the Chiangchun of Shensi.

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(Continued on Page 2)

## Gt. Britain Sanctions Polish Relief Scheme

Insists, However, Germany Pays  
Transport and Doesn't Interfere  
with U.S. Plan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—Sir Edward Grey, on the 10th, agreed to the American scheme for the relief of the population of Poland, provided Germany pays the expenses of transport in German ships entirely in the charge of neutrals and also does not interfere in the slightest degree with the American administration and Germany and Austria undertake to feed the starving populations of Serbia, Albania and Montenegro.

A memorandum from the American Ambassador states that there are 15,000,000 people in the area occupied by Germany. The United States undertakes to revictual only four millions concentrated at Warsaw, Lodz and four other cities.

The memorandum estimates that it will be necessary to import 40,000 tons of food-stuffs a month.

## Roosevelt Announces Candidature Is Fact

Reuter's Service

New York, May 13.—Colonel Roosevelt, in a letter to a supporter, announces for the first time that he is a candidate for the Presidency.

## Gt. Britain to Release s.s. China Prisoners

Local Japanese papers carry the following wire: New York, May 5.—The British Government has decided to release the 38 Germans and Austrians who were taken from the steamer China in the China Sea.

## Fifteen American Ambulances for Russian Service Consecrated



Rev. Leonid Turkevitch, consecrating ambulance, and Gen. Philip Newton.

New York, April 15.—Fifteen automobile ambulances destined for early service on Russian battlefields have just been consecrated here with impressive ceremonies. The Rev. Leonid Turkevitch, rector of the St. Nicholas Cathedral (Greek Catholic) presided at the ceremony and sprinkled the cars with holy water. Among the interested spectators was Gen. Philip Newton, the American recently brevetted by the Tsar.

One of the cars is the gift of W. K. Vanderbilt and another is the gift of M. Sergey Friede. The remaining thirteen were bought with subscriptions raised by the American Hospital and Ambulance in Russia, which has headquarters here.

## Not Allies' Intention To Destroy Germany's Freedom,—Sir E. Grey

'Never Smitten with Such Mad-  
ness'; But Will Not Accept  
'Iron Peace'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—In an interview given to a representative of the Chicago Daily News, Sir Edward Grey emphasised that Great Britain and her allies would not tolerate a peace that did not redress the wrongs of the war and did not re-establish respect for international law.

Refuting Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's declaration that Great Britain wanted to destroy Germany's freedom, Sir Edward Grey said: "We have never been smitten with such madness. We should be glad to see the German people free, like the rest of the world."

"We believe that the German people, once the pan-German dreams of world-empire have vanished, will insist on control of its Government and in this lies our hope to secure the freedom and national independence of Europe, because a German democracy will not plot and plan wars, like Prussian militarism. Unless mankind has learned from this war to avoid war, the struggle will have been in vain and humanity will be menaced with extermination by every form of murderous scientific weapon, regardless of the law of mercy."

Sir Edward Grey concluded: "The free peoples would rather die than submit to Germany's idea of an iron peace."

## British Compulsion Bill Law Next Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 11.—In the House of Commons, this morning, the committee stage of the Compulsion Bill was concluded. The Bill will become law next week.

## HEIR TO TOWNSHEND

Reuter's Service

London, May 13.—The Marchioness of Townshend has given birth to a son and heir. Hitherto, General Townshend, the defender of Kut, was heir to the marquise.

## The Weather

Weather improving. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 67.5 and the minimum 55.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.1 and 61.5.

## GERMANS RESTING AFTER RECENT BIG FIGHT FOR VERDUN

Small Attacks Succeeding  
Main Attempt Are Easily Repulsed

## FRENCH PROGRESS

Carry Positions Which Menace  
Opponents' Works  
On Hill 265

## EXTEND CAPTURES

Mort Homme Slopes Held  
Against Determined Night  
Rush by Crown Prince

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 14.—In the Verdun theater, the Germans seem to be taking a rest in consequence of their last efforts and their small attacks on Thursday were easily repulsed. On Thursday, south-east of Douaumont Fort, a stronger German attack was repulsed, after hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets and grenades.

The aim of the French local offensive, south-east of Haucourt, was to clear the wrecked trenches on Hill 287, to which some German posts had clung.

We made some progress along the road from Esnes to Malancourt, which forms a semi-circle before reaching Haucourt village. This gain will make the German attacks against Hill 304 more difficult and will even menace their positions on Hill 265.

The official communique issued on Thursday evening stated:—There were active artillery duels in the Avocourt sector at Verdun.

There was a violent bombardment against our positions in the Callette wood and our second lines on the right bank of the Meuse. There was nothing important elsewhere.

**French Again Successful**  
The French have again been successful at Verdun. The communique on Friday afternoon reported that the Germans, at night, vainly attempted to dislodge us from the positions we captured on the slopes of Mort Homme. We defeated two successive attacks.

There was intense artillery activity from Avocourt Wood to Mort Homme and also a bombardment in the Douaumont-Vaux region.

The communique in the evening reported: On the left bank of the Meuse, partial actions enabled us to appreciably extend our positions south-east of Haucourt. There was a lively bombardment at Mort Homme and in the region of Cumiers and a violent bombardment of our first and second lines between Haudromont Wood and Vaux.

East of the Meuse, a German attack, south-east of Douaumont Fort, was completely repulsed. There was artillery activity on the rest of the front.

**Make Further Progress**  
The communique on Friday afternoon reported: The artillery duel continued without interruption on the sectors Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. We made further progress during the night in the vicinity of Hill 287.

On the right bank of the Meuse, yesterday evening, the Germans renewed their attacks south-east of Fort Douaumont. Despite a violent bombardment previous to the attack, our line gave way nowhere and all the attacks were repulsed, with serious losses to the enemy.

Other enemy attempts north of Thiaumont Farm were likewise stopped by our curtain and machine-gun fire.

The communique in the evening reported: There has been artillery activity in the Champagne. The bombardment on the left of the Meuse diminished.

We repulsed an attack west of Hill 304. An enemy attempt at a surprise attack on the slopes north-east of Mort Homme completely failed. There was comparative quiet on the right bank of the Meuse.

Eleven French aeroplanes dropped 43 bombs on the stations at Mantilly.

## Foreign Banks Here Agree To Support Bank of China; Situation Is Fully Relieved

Measures Devised to Clear Shanghai Crisis; Notes Can  
Be Cashed at Foreign Banks; Other Steps to Follow

A meeting of the representatives of the big foreign Shanghai banks, except the German bank, was held yesterday as a result of the crisis caused by the Chinese government moratorium. The result of the meeting was a decision to step into the breach and give help to the Bank of China.

The Bank of China has made arrangements to have its notes cashed, beginning today, at the various foreign banks, by customers of these banks who hold the notes. This will have the effect of considerably easing the situation. Further measures to relieve the present unrest will be considered by the foreign bankers. Their attitude cannot be too highly commended.

At yesterday's meeting all phases of the question were fully reviewed. The bankers decided to extend such relief as possible after considering the financial troubles that might result here if the moratorium was allowed to affect other interests.

### Runs Continue

The runs on the Bank of China and the Bank of Territorial Development continued yesterday. Saturday the Bank of China paid out \$500,000 and Sunday \$300,000. It was said yesterday that about \$400,000 was paid out. A poster placed beside the entrance notified the public that during banking hours today cash would be paid for notes as usual. As soon as 3 o'clock came yesterday coolies started carrying more chests of silver into the place to make ready for today's expected crowds.

The usual squads of police were busy at both banks yesterday keeping the long lines in order. The Bank of Territorial Development paid out \$40,000 during the day. It was announced that payments of silver would be resumed this morning as before. The management again issued warnings for the holders of notes not to part with these at a discount as the bank would redeem them dollar for dollar.

**Merchants Protest**  
In regard to the moratorium the local Chinese papers say:

The local merchants assembled at the General Chamber of Commerce on Sunday and decided to wire to the Peking Government to cancel the

order of the moratorium of the State Banks.

The wire says that since the non-payment in exchange of bank notes was ordered by the Peking Government the Bank of Communications has obeyed the order of the Peking Government. Fortunately the Bank of China through the Shareholders' Union has promised to make good the losses, to arrange with any legal Government to pay the damage, but the Bank of Communications being under direct control it is desirable that the Department of Communications should guarantee the losses of any merchants and the same should be declared immediately to maintain the populace in peace.

### Effort to Check Panic

The Chamber of Commerce has also informed the businessmen of the motives of the moratorium of the State Banks and asked them not to cause any panic in this connection.

It is reported that General Feng Kuo-chang is also against the mandate of the moratorium and has required the Bank of China at Nanking to convert its notes as hitherto and he has deposited \$300,000 in that Bank in cash at Nanking.

### Higher Prices in Peking

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 15.—There are no developments in connection with the moratorium. The situation is quiet. Cash-shops are now paying out subsidiary coins in exchange for dollars.

The moratorium has already caused a rise in the price of necessities. Rice has increased five per cent. Shop-keepers are now asking their customers whether they will pay for their purchases in silver or foreign bank-notes, otherwise the increased price has to be paid.

It appears that there is a probability of the gold-shops closing, as the price for one Tael of gold has already increased from \$50 to \$80 and merchants cannot continue to sell gold for paper without an immediate possibility of obtaining silver. Even the value of coppers in relation to the silver dollar is increasing.

Prior to the moratorium, the silver dollar bought 136 coppers, yesterday 180 coppers and today, in some places, only 128.



Isle and Brioules and the camps at Montfaucon and Romagne. Eleven bombs were dropped on the air-ship sheds at Fresnay and Metz on Friday night.

#### Violent Bombardment

The communique yesterday afternoon stated that there was nothing important to report except a violent bombardment in the Mort Homme district.

The communique in the evening stated that there was an intermittent artillery action at Verdun. There was no infantry attack.

London, May 14.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Thursday that the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to raid our trenches at Ovillers the night before. There was reciprocal mining activity to our advantage at Beaumont and Frisourt. There was some artillery activity at Angres, Ypres, and Hohenzollern.

The British communique on Friday evening reported: Yesterday evening, after a heavy bombardment, the enemy succeeded in capturing 500 yards of our front trenches north-east of Vermelles. We regained a portion by a counter-attack during the night.

There was no further infantry action today, but considerable artillery activity in this neighborhood. We bombarded the enemy's position opposite Cunchy. Otherwise, there were only minor artillery duels.

#### Enter British Trenches

The communique yesterday evening reported: After a heavy bombardment last night, against our trenches between the Somme and Maricourt, the enemy made three attacks, one of which succeeded in entering our trenches, but it was immediately driven out.

Some dead Germans were observed on our wire. One prisoner was taken. We lost one prisoner.

On the remainder of the front, there have been artillery and trench-mortar actions. The heaviest firing was at Hobuterne, Souchez, Carancy, Hohenzollern and the sector of St. Eloi.

There has been enemy mining activity at Manquissart and Wytschaete.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported today: After a very heavy bombardment with guns of all natures, last night, the enemy attacked about Ploegstreet Wood, in three parties, one of which succeeded in entering our trenches, but was instantly ejected, leaving ten dead. The other parties were met by some Scottish troops and dispersed.

Early in the morning, a British patrol entered an enemy trench south of La Bassée canal. We bombarded some enemy positions north of Mouchy and east of Vermelles.

Hostile artillery and mortars have been active about Maricourt, Loos, Souchez, Cambrai and St. Eloi. There was some activity at Souchez, Hohenzollern Redoubt, Givenchy and St. Eloi.

#### Several Lines of British Positions Taken by Storm

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 12.—Western theater.—South-east of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, near Hulluch, German battalions from the Palatinale, yesterday, stormed several lines of the British position. Up to the present, 127 unwounded prisoners have been brought in and several machine-guns captured. The enemy suffered serious losses, especially during their counter-attack, which was made without success.

In the Argonne, the French attacked Fille Morte, using fire-throwers. The attack failed.

In the Meuse district, there was a lively artillery fire on both sides of the river. Besides a feeble French attempt in the Thimont forest, there were no important infantry actions.

May 13.—Between the Argonne and the Meuse, there were lively hand-grenade engagements at isolated places. The enemy's attempts to gain ground in the Avocourt and Malincourt forests were frustrated.

Enemy night-attacks, south-west of Mort Homme, were crushed by the German infantry fire. The French suffered considerable losses in an unsuccessful attack, east of the Meuse, against the quarry west of the Ablain forest.

A German battle-aeroplane shot down a hostile biplane above the Bourguignon forest, south-west of Laon. On May 11, a British aeroplane was brought down by German defensive fire, south-west of Arras.

May 14.—A German reconnoiter-

ing detachment entered the enemy's second line near Ploegstreet wood, north of Arras. They exploded a mine and returned with ten British prisoners.

In the district of Givenchy-en-Gohelle, there was mine blasting in the British positions. The fighting for a trench and a crater was successful for the Germans.

On the west bank of the Meuse, a French hand-grenade attack against Height 304 was repulsed. The artillery was very lively on both banks of the Meuse.

#### Li Yuan-hung Refuses Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

that an instalment of \$1,500,000 (Mex.) of the American loan will be paid over to the Peking Government on the 25th inst. and that another instalment, amounting to two million dollars, will follow by June 15, is unconfirmed.

#### Republican Manifesto

According to the China Times, the Parliamentarians in Shanghai have again issued a manifesto about the three points at issue:—

1.—Yuan Shih-k'ai should be impeached by the Parliament and be duly dealt with by a judicial court.

2.—Li Yuan-hung should become the President in accordance with the stipulations of the provisional constitution and those who argue against it are violating the constitution.

3.—The members of the upper and the lower Houses of Parliament still have their rights as members legally. The Parliament should be convened and no other parliament should be organized at this moment.

#### Wei-hsien Situation

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Wei-hsien, Shantung, May 8.—After a couple of weeks of threatened attack by the Revolutionaries, during which time none of the things rumored as about to happen did actually take place, we began to think that, like many other things in China, this, too, would fall of accomplishment.

However, on the night of the 5th inst., it was noticed that three trains came into Wei-hsien station, but, beyond the fact that mention was made of the event, and a surmise or so made as to the possible connection with the coming of the trains and the opening of hostilities, even that was not considered for long.

We have since learned that the Chinese in the city knew early in the evening that something was to take place that night. About 500 Revolutionaries had arrived by those trains and shortly after half past eleven the firing began. A few shots were fired as the attacking army made their way to the walled East suburb, which is separated from the city by a river which flows within a couple of hundred yards of the railroad station.

Understandably, troops were sent up that water-gate in the assault on the South-west gate of the suburb.

The first intimation that most of us had that anything was going on was a loud explosion that took place when the Revolutionaries blew up the South gate of the city, which was attacked simultaneously with the East suburb. Beyond making an opening in the gate of the city, at that point, the Revolutionaries did not make any headway in their attempt on the city proper. A band of fifty or so, however, got into the East suburb, and forced the guard at the gate to retreat northwards, closely followed by their pursuers, who fired indiscriminately into the darkness at whatever point they could see the flashes of the guns of the northern men.

In half an hour three fires were burning, and it looked as though the whole of the suburb would be in their hands. Shortly afterwards reinforcements to the number of about 200 came from the camp and forced the Revolutionaries to retreat. Fighting still went on in the South suburb, which lasted until about 4.30 a.m. Judging by the firing and by what could be seen from the Mission Compound, which is about a mile or so to the East of the East suburb, and also by what was seen by some of the foreigners when they went into the city the next day on Red Cross work, the advantage is all with the Government troops, who are well-drilled and well-set-up Northern men.

From 4.30 to about 6.30 everything was quiet, but started up again at half past six. At that time rifle shots began to pass over the compound, and one three inch shell hit the roof of the waiting-room of the men's hospital, exploding among the rafters and knocking down the plaster, and tearing up things in general. An unexploded shell was picked up just outside the compound, while several fell be-

yond us, and a fragment of one shell that burst above the buildings flew through the window of the dining-room of the Girls' School. Nobody was harmed at all, but for half an hour or so it was as interesting as one might wish.

The next day the members of the Medical staff, at the request of the Government officials, went into the city to talk over Red Cross matters. From what was learned then, it was found that only six Northern men were wounded, while about fifty of the Revolutionaries had suffered. During the day a number of refugees from the city sought shelter in the compound, including the families of the leading military and civil officials. During the day all was quiet, but the next night desultory rifle firing was heard, mostly in the South suburb. Since then nothing has happened, but the city is in a state of siege, while the Revolutionaries have retired to the south of the city.

Two members of the B. A. T. staff—Messrs. Riddick and Kirkendall—were in the East suburb at their quarters, and only managed to get away after two days, and have gone on to Fangtze, where the tobacco company has a large business center. They carried with them a considerable sum of money in bank notes, some from their own office and some from the native places of business in the suburb, as it is feared that there may be looting. Yesterday rumor had it that a seven days' armistice had been proclaimed during which terms were to be discussed, and as nothing has happened for the last twenty-four hours, that is where the matter probably now stands. Up to the present, however, no looting or disorder has been definitely reported from either side.

(Note: Word has been received at the local offices of the British-American Tobacco Co., reporting the safe arrival at Fangtze of Messrs. Riddick and Kirkendall.)

#### 'Oh, I Say'

"Oh, I say" is very naughty, very amusing, and a play that kept the audience at the Lyceum Theater last night thoroughly amused. The title has evidently been taken from the number of sober-sides who hold their hands apart, turn their eyes upwards, and drop their lower jaws after saying: "Oh, I say" to the many—er—funny situations.

Compton Courts was a bridegroom who had tremendous difficulties to overcome. He is very clever and made a tremendous lot out of his part. His bride was Miss Marjorie Manners and she played as charmingly as she looks.

Leyland Hodgson was an excellent best man; Johnny Osborne was a father-in-law and a very wicked one too. The mother-in-law was Miss Evelyn Shelley—a weeping willow—and Miss Betty Stanley was an actress who couldn't fall to charm the least susceptible. There's the plot given in the characters. "Oh, I say" is musical farce without the music. It will be repeated tonight and is bound to tickle the audience.

SHACKLETON'S RELIEF  
London, May 13.—The Government has appointed a committee under Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, which includes Major Leonard Darwin and Sir Douglas Mawson, to advise on the steps to be taken for the Shackleton relief expedition.

#### AUSTRIAN ATTACK FAILS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, May 12.—The official communique issued this evening reported: There was violent artillery fighting at Col-di-Lana. The enemy used liquid fire on Carlo Plateau, without effect. Otherwise, the day was uneventful.

#### BRITISH HEIR RETURNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 11.—The Prince of Wales has arrived at Windsor Castle.

## Mesopotamia Is Becoming Important Strategic Area

### Russians, Still Advancing, Nearing Strong Fort Of Khanikin, Guarding Bagdad Road

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 14.—The Mesopotamian region is acquiring great strategic importance. The Turks have concentrated large forces there and have also received assistance from their allies, as shown by our capture of an Austrian gun in the region of Kasr-i-Shirin.

The Russians are now advancing along the River Diale, a tributary of the Tigris and are 17 miles distant from Khanikin, which is now strongly fortified and dominates the road to Bagdad. Atmospheric conditions make an advance difficult.

An official communique on Friday reported: The enemy assumed a stubborn offensive in the region of Jacobstad, which continues. There was the usual minor fighting elsewhere.

The Russians made a slight advance in the Caucasus. A Turkish offensive was repulsed in Mesopotamia, where the Russians took an Austrian gun.

The communique yesterday reported: There was brisk fighting round Priplet, which, in places, developed into a hand-to-hand struggle.

#### Turks Badly Beaten

The Russians severely defeated the Turks in the Caucasus, where, after a dashing night attack among the mountains near Erzindjan, we captured 30 officers and 365 men. Another column captured a gun, a thousand rifles and a vast quantity of ammunition.

The official communique today re-

ported: In the Caucasus, in the direction of Balbur, Turkish attacks were everywhere repulsed, with heavy losses.

In the direction of Erzindjan, the Turks, who had accumulated considerable forces in the region of Ashkala, took the offensive. After a day of fierce fighting, they drove back some Russian outpost elements, but were compelled to cease their offensive, owing to their very severe losses.

In the direction of Mosul, in Mesopotamia, the Russians occupied the region of Rewanduz, the enemy fleeing precipitately.

London, May 14.—The value of the British expedition in Mesopotamia is emphasized by a high Russian military official who is at present in London. He says that the co-operation between the Russian and the Anglo-Indian forces and also between the fleets off Cyprus and in the Black Sea has been remarkable.

It was chiefly due to the former that General Baratoff, advancing from Kermanshah, was able to scale Iman Hassan Pass, 5,000 feet high, which is north-west of Kerind. The success of this risky operation largely depended upon whether the Turks would be able to get sufficient reinforcements from Khanikin.

#### British Co-operation

Accordingly, the British commander in Mesopotamia was communicated with and the diversion decided on was carried out with splendid dash, vigor and exactitude. The Turkish reinforcements engaged in the Upper Tigris were unable to arrive in time and the Turks defending Iman Hassan Pass were routed, thus making the Russian advance to Kasr-i-Shirin possible. The capture of the important mountain of Kasr-i-Shirin dissipates

Russian anxieties regarding General Baratoff's column and General Goringe's army, which has been operating south of Bittle since the fall of Kut. As the flank and rear of the Turks south of Bagdad are now exposed and the Turkish armies in Anatolia have failed to accomplish the task assigned them by the Germans, this will prove a decisive factor, even with regard to the great German offensive in the region of Riga.

Peking, May 12.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated May 11, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On the front of the Jakobstadt and Dvinsk regions, south-west of Lake Narotch and in the direction of Baranovitch, the enemy opened a violent artillery fire on several sectors. West of Olyka, we repulsed considerable enemy forces which attempted to approach our trenches.

In the region of the Middle Bityra, east of Podgaly, an enemy war-kite broke loose and fell in our rear lines at Guslatin.

The Turkish front.—In the coast region, our troops have advanced west and south-west of the town of Platany. During the fighting in the Ashkalin region, the Turks surrounded a party of men belonging to the militia and made them prisoners.

These men, preferring glorious death to shameful captivity, under the leadership of a non-commissioned officer named Potashvili suddenly attacked the Turkish convoy. They overwhelmed the Turks and rejoined their company.

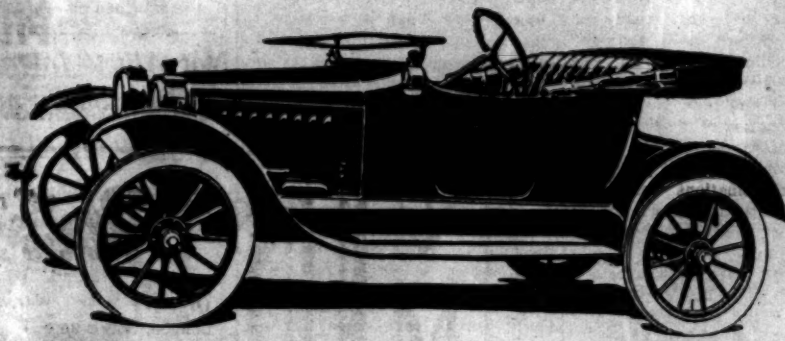
The Turkish attempts to assume the offensive in the direction of Erzindjan have been repulsed.

#### FLOODS IN S. AFRICA

Over 100 Lives Lost in Deluge in Cape Province

Reuter's Service

Capetown, May 12.—Over a hundred lives have been lost owing to floods in the Midland districts of Cape Province.



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## PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT MAKES A STATEMENT

Military and Economic Co-operation With the Allies Is Present Plan

Lisbon, April 11.—President Machado received me today at the the Belem Palace and made the following statement. The British and Portuguese Governments, he said, were in perfect accord, but he wished the English people to learn, through The Times, the Portuguese attitude towards the war and towards the economic struggle that will follow.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Almeida, was present during the latter part of the conversation, and stated that he cordially approved of the views expressed by the President.

The traditional policy of Portuguese Governments had been the maintenance of liberal institutions at home and that pursuance of a foreign policy in conformity with the ancient alliance with England. These had been the two salient aspects of Portuguese public life for a generation. But foreign policy became for a while somewhat permeated by German influence. From the first, however, the Republic had aimed at the renewal in its closest form, of the association with England in foreign relations.

When war was declared, the President continued, we at once proclaimed our absolute solidarity with our Ally and we helped as much as possible. We are now doing everything in our power to aid in the prosecution of the war, and we shall strive to draw still closer the links which unite the two countries. Already we are seriously considering the steps to be taken to secure our economic future. We have not hesitated to use our rights to requisition the ships interned in our ports, which will be used for warlike or commercial purposes as may be decided in co-operation with our Allies. In other words, we have decided to act in the closest concert with England in commercial, as in military matters.

**'Splendid Isolation' Gone**  
The war has put an end for ever to the English policy of "splendid isolation," from which even we, her oldest friend and ally, have suffered. It was the effect of this policy which King Edward must have had in mind when he so tactfully and successfully worked at establishing cordial relations with other countries.

This policy of aloofness enabled Germany, in Portugal as elsewhere, to secure commercial ascendancy at England's expense. The paradoxical situation was witnessed of Liberal England clinging to her traditional, obsolete methods of trading, and autocratic Germany adopting the most modern, and even democratic, means of securing business—their Government supporting the trader at every turn, every possible inducement offered to customers, price lists and correspondence in Portuguese, and travellers using the same tongue and also the metric system.

In regard to future trade relations, we are sending a delegation to the Congress in Paris. Not only shall we co-operate economically with England after the war, but we shall act with her today in deciding upon the measures necessary to secure the commercial fruits of victory.

**Resignation of War Cabinet**  
Lisbon, April 11.—The Cabinet has collectively tendered its resignation, as its members are unable to agree upon the terms of the proposed amnesty.

The War Cabinet of Dr. Almeida, composed of five Democrats, three Evolutionists, and one Independent, came into power on March 15.

## 'Irish Nonsense About Ireland'

(Continued from Page 8)

such headless as "Herole Stand by the Dublin Fusiliers." The cry that "England's Difficulty Is Ireland's Opportunity" is raised in the old senseless, spiteful way as a recommendation to stab England in the back when she is fighting some one else and to kick her when she is down, instead of in the intelligent and large-minded modern way which sees in England's difficulty the opportunity of showing her what a friendly alliance with Ireland can do for her in return for the indispensable things it can do for Ireland.

In short, the war is a convincing demonstration of the futility of the notion that the Irish and English peoples are natural enemies. They are, on the contrary, natural allies. The whole case for Home Rule stands on that truth, and the case against it on the contrary, falsehood. If we are natural enemies England must either hold us down or be herself held down by us. If we are natural allies there is no more ground for denying self-government to us than to Australia. There is, of course, what the Germans call the Class War always with us; but that is a bond of union between the workers of all nations and not a division. If the two countries were separate, the first care of Irish statesmen would be to fasten as many tentacles as possible on Great Britain by pooling the wider public services of the two countries, especially the military and naval services, which would crush Ireland today if they were a separate establishment. That is why it is part of the Home Rule bargain that the English Army and Fleet shall also be the Irish Army and Fleet. There may come a time when international law may be so well established that a small nation may be as safe by itself as a small man already is in the streets of a civilized capital. But that time can come only through renunciation of all the poisonous international hatreds of which the Irish hatred of England is a relic. There may even come a time when some development of the arts of self-defense, which already enable ten properly equipped and trained men to hold their own against a thousand savages, may enable ten wise men to hold their own against a thousand fools, but that time has not come yet; and if it ever does it will be a bad job for the Irish patriot if he is still parroting his dreary litany to St. Patrick and Robert Emmet and the

Manchester martyrs to be delivered from the wicked English.

As matters now stand this war is just as much Ireland's business as England's or France's. A mere victory for British navalism over Prussian militarism might be as great a misfortune as a victory for Prussian militarism over British navalism. But a victory of Western Democracy and Republicanism over Hohenzollernism and Hapsburgocracy, or a stalemate with the Prussian and Austrian legions held up hopelessly by French and Irish republican soldiers, even shoulder to shoulder with Britons who think that they never, never, never will be slaves because they have never been anything else, would be a triumph for the principles that have made the United States the most important political combination in the world, and through the United States, made the Home Rule movement possible in Ireland.

I am under no illusions as to the extent to which modern nominal democracy and republicanism are still leavened by the old tyrannies and the old intolerances. I have declared in season and out that the task before us is not so much the sweeping out of the last monarchs as the herculean labor of making Democracy democratic and Republicanism republican. It was by devoting my political life to the solution of that problem that I learned to see mere romantic nationalism in its essential obsolescence and triviality. There is such a thing as Irish freedom, just as there is such a thing as Cork butter. But it was by studying foreign butter and tracing its excellence to its source in foreign co-operation that Sir Horace Plunkett and George Russell, the only two noted Irishmen who have done anything fundamental for Ireland in my time, have kept Cork butter sweet. And it is from England and America that the Irish will have to learn what freedom really means.

Ireland as a nation cannot keep out of the present conflict except on the plea of utter insignificance. It has yet to be seen whether America will succeed in keeping out of it. Be that as it may, the Irishman who suggests that the right side for any Western democratic nation to take is the Prussian side must find some better argument than that the Prussian side happens to be the anti-English side. I

hope in a second article to make it clear to the Germans of America (since I can hardly reach the Germans of Germany) why it is that I do not take their side in this war, though they have taken my side very handsomely in my long conflict with Philistinism and barbarism. But if, as I have shown, the choice of sides does not now depend on national considerations, still less does it depend on personal ones. My present purpose is to show that the Irishmen who can see only Ireland and England, and see even them only as parties to a feud, can give no counsel worth attending to in this business.

Ireland, without the least regard to its squabble with England, must group itself in a combination of which the real center is Western republicanism and democratic internationalism. The present appeal against this combination to America would be stupid even if Ireland's interest and traditions were those of Frederick the Great. But as Irish patriotism is by tradition republican, the appeal is quite beyond patience. The Irish patriot may demand in desperation whether he is to

fight shoulder to shoulder with the English Unionists and Russian autocrats against the enemies of his "age-long oppressors"; but the reply is inexorably Yes. Adversity makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows. The Tsar, when this war came upon him, must have exclaimed to M. Sazonoff, "Good Heavens! do you mean to tell me that I, an absolute Emperor and a Romanoff, am to fight against my imperial cousins the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns, who stand with me as the representatives of the principle of monarchy in Europe, on the side of this rabble of French and Irish republicans, this gang of Serbian regicides, this brace of Kings who are so completely in the hands of Parliaments of middle-class lawyers—that their own subjects call them india rubber stamps!" If the Tsar has to swallow that, even an Irish patriot must not be surprised at not having it all his own way. He must therefore console himself by considering that, in the words of a deservedly celebrated Irish dramatic poet, Fate drives us all to find our chiefest good In what we can, and not in what we would.

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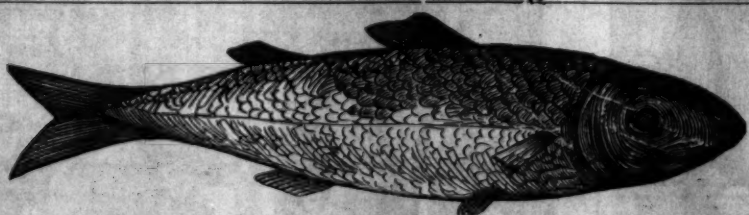
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## ST. JOHN'S BASEBALL NINE WINS TWO GAMES

Defeats Nanyang and Baptist College; To Play Nanking For Championship

St. John's 15; Nanyang 2  
On Friday of last week the St. John's team opened the local inter-collegiate baseball season on the Nanyang grounds. In spite of the recent heavy rains the field had been put into good shape although the diamond was rather slow and there was some standing water in the right garden.

The game was interesting and, except for the sixth inning, fairly even. Park had a good change of pace and, outside of the sixth and eighth, the only man who could hit him safely was Kwang who succeeded in accumulating two doubles and three singles out of six trips to the plate. Park struck out nine of the opposing batters but issued ten bases on balls, half of which resulted in runs.

Yang, who presided at the slab for the Jesuit contingent, had the opposing batters absolutely at his mercy, not a single ball was hit out of the infield and only nine were hit fair off his delivery during the entire nine innings, the two that went for hits being so slow that they could not be fielded in time to catch the runner. The St. John's pitcher retired nineteen by the strike-out method and, although he had periods of wildness, not one of his six bases on balls was caught in. The visitors were pleasantly entertained by the Nanyang team after the game. The box score follows:

St. John's	AB	R	H	PO	A	SB	E
Z. Y. Ling	5	3	1	2	3	0	1
Z. K. Kwang	5	2	5	4	0	2	0
1b.	5	2	5	4	0	2	0
T. K. Ling	4	1	1	2	1	0	0
K. H. Yang	4	1	1	0	2	1	0
K. W. Zia	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
K. Y. Ling	4	3	1	0	0	3	0
Y. Y. Wong	4	1	2	1	0	0	2
V. K. Bah	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Z. T. Yui	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
U. T. Ling	4	1	0	0	0	2	0
Y. M. Zi	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	39	15	11	27	6	14	1

Nanyang	AB	R	H	PO	A	SB	E
T. S. Park	5	1	1	1	3	2	1
C. Shen	4	1	0	3	5	0	1
S. F. Tsang	5	1	0	1	3	0	2
C. S. Chin	5	0	0	4	2	0	3
1b.	5	0	0	4	2	0	3
James Lo	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. C. Pao	4	0	0	2	0	1	1
Liabon Li	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Z. O. Ting	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tai Ho	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	2	2	24	10	7	8

Score by innings:  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Ttl.  
St. John's... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 = 2  
Nanyang... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 = 2  
Struck out: by Yang 19, by Park 9.  
Bases on balls: off Yang 17, off Park 10.  
Umpire: Dr. Dunlop.

St. John's 31; S.E.C. 4  
On Saturday the St. John's baseball team journeyed down to the Baptist College for a game which resulted in a victory for the visitors by the rather one-sided score of 31-4. The grounds were very dry and the diamond rather bumpy causing a number of errors. These conditions, together with the high wind, were responsible for the number of long hits, no less than four circuit

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



WARMING UP THE OFFICE GANG FOR THE SPRING SEASON OF BALL GAMES

The president of the Shanghai branch will make the opening talk followed by an address by the university president. A dramatic performance is being arranged by the S. J. A. D. club. Sports for adults and children will be held at 3.15. At 5 o'clock tea and other refreshments will be served on the lawn and prizes will be distributed to the children and winners in the games. If the date set is rainy, the celebration will be held on the following Saturday, June 3.

Those who are looking after the preliminary arrangements are: Executive Committee: E. S. Tyau, President, Y. S. Chuck, Hon Secretary, D. S. Voo, Hon Treasurer. Program Committee: T. K. M. Siao, Chairman, A. F. S. Chur, Y. S. Day, Reception Committee: D. C. Jul, Chairman, O. Z. Li, H. T. Wei.

St. John's Alumni  
The Shanghai Branch of the St. John's Alumni Association will hold its annual alumni day on the college campus on Saturday, May 27. Special committees have been appointed which are preparing an elaborate program for the occasion. Tentative details have already been arranged. The celebration will begin at 1 p.m. There is to be music by the college band, followed by the alumni song.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

## WEATHER

Weather improving. Fresh north to  
north-east breezes to the north of  
the Formosa Channel. Variable  
winds in the south.

SHANGHAI, MAY 16, 1916

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

## Missing the Issue

(New York World)

SO far as the relations between  
Germany and the United States  
are concerned, the Imperial Chan-  
cellor missed the issue completely in  
his speech in the Reichstag.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg gave  
assurances that Germany had no in-  
tention after this war of rushing  
against the American Continent, of  
conquering Canada or acquiring  
territory in Brazil, or of violating the  
Monroe Doctrine in any other  
manner.

He declared that while Germany  
would continue to carry on submarine  
warfare in resistance to Great  
Britain's attempt to starve the Ger-  
man people, it would be done "with  
consideration for the legitimate  
right of neutrals." "No fair-minded  
neutral," he said, "whether he favors  
us or not, can doubt our right to  
defend ourselves against this war of  
starvation, which is contrary to in-  
ternational law." What the Chan-  
cellor failed to discuss is the simple,  
elementary question of whether Ger-  
many intends to keep the pledges  
that have been made to the United  
States. Perhaps the true explana-  
tion of this omission is to be found  
in a despatch from Mr. von Wiegand,  
the Berlin correspondent of The  
World:

"It was again emphatically reiterat-  
ed to me that the submarine com-  
manders had the strictest instructions  
not to sink passenger ships without  
warning, but, as I have repeatedly  
cabled, the fate of the relations  
between Germany and America rests  
almost wholly upon the judgment,  
the high-keyed mind and tense  
nerves of the submarine commanders,  
and the Government is to some extent  
at the mercy of these.

"Whether, in the event of an error  
of judgment or disobedience of in-  
structions, the commander would be  
court-martialed in order to prove to  
America Germany's sincerity is a  
question to which, so far, I have been  
unable to obtain an answer."

In other words, while the German  
Government officially promises the  
United States that passenger ships  
will not be sunk without warning  
and without provision for the safety  
of the passengers, the responsibility  
for redeeming this promise rests with  
the "high-keyed" young gentlemen  
who are entrusted with the command  
of German submarines. If they  
violate the Government's pledges  
the Government dare not punish  
them, because of the attitude of the  
German people toward submarine  
warfare. Submarine warfare has  
been elected into a form of religion  
by the German people because of the  
insistence of their Government that  
it was the one righteous weapon of  
revenge against British lawlessness.  
And thus the Imperial Government  
has loosed a force that it can no  
longer control.

The relations between the United  
States and Germany are indeed  
critical if the German Government is  
physically incapable of keeping faith  
and carrying out its pledges because  
of the passion of the German people.  
Until the Imperial Chancellor ex-  
plains this extraordinary situation,  
nothing that he has to say about the  
war will ring true in the ears of the  
American people.

## MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—

"No illiteracy in Kentucky  
after 1920!" This is the slogan which  
appears in newspapers, on gateposts,  
telegraph poles and in barber shops  
throughout the Bluegrass state. You  
can't escape it. For you are not in  
Kentucky five minutes before some  
proud citizen sides up to you and says:

"Some campaign we're waging down  
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moonlight schools?"

In Kentucky everybody is a self-  
appointed publicist and apostle of  
learning—the whole state is inspired.  
And no wonder; for not only has  
their slogan reverberated throughout  
Kentucky, but it has been heard in  
seventeen other states as well, all of  
which have established moonlight  
schools.

It all came about through a woman,  
—a rather small, dark-eyed Kentucky  
woman, with the pluck and clear vision  
of a pioneer. Her name is Mrs. Cora  
Wilson Stewart, and she started the  
"no illiteracy" campaign while  
superintendent of public schools in  
Rowan County.

In Kentucky, as in a great many  
other states, a considerable per cent  
of the adult population in the rural com-  
munities is illiterate. For example,  
one night Mrs. Stewart attended a  
rural school entertainment where in  
the course of the program a young  
man with a very good tenor voice sang  
a pleasing ballad which was his own  
improvisation. After the program  
was over, Mrs. Stewart shook hands  
with the young man and congratulated  
him. "I should like to have a copy of  
your song," she said, "if you will write  
it down for me." The young man  
blushed, then smiled grimly. "I can  
neither read nor write," he said. "Often  
I think of songs, but forget them while  
waiting for someone to come along and  
write them down."

Mrs. Stewart was appalled. Here  
was a man with decided talent, who was  
capable of living something to the  
world, handicapped because he was  
hopelessly illiterate. Then came the  
inspiration. Was it, after all, hopeless?  
Was there not some way in which these  
adults—old, middle-aged and young—  
could be taught to read and write?  
Mrs. Stewart estimated that there were  
1,152 such illiterates in her county  
alone.

A meeting of public school teachers  
was called, and Mrs. Stewart laid the  
situation before them. She told them  
about one old woman who bought a  
speller and sat up until midnight  
studying so that she could learn to  
read letters received from her daughter  
who was away at school. She told  
them of a big, stalwart farmer whose  
eyes had filled with tears as he said,  
"I would give twenty years of my life  
if I could read." She told them about  
the young man and his songs which  
were irretrievably lost because he could  
not write them down. The teachers,  
hearing these things, were also in-  
spired and the upshot of the matter  
was the establishment of the moonlight  
school.

This simply meant that the public  
day schools were kept open during the  
bright moonlight nights of the Ken-  
tucky autumn by volunteer teachers,  
who called on the various illiterates  
of their communities and induced them  
to attend. At the beginning there were  
many doubts as to the plan's success.  
The teachers thought they knew a  
thing or two about that invincible  
Kentucky pride. But from the begin-  
ning the moonlight school was popular.  
People came, and in great numbers.  
They came down the rugged mountain  
trails, women carrying their babies,  
and old men hobbling on canes. Soon  
twelve hundred persons were enrolled  
in the moonlight schools, the youngest  
of whom was eighteen and the oldest  
eighty-six.

During the first few weeks of the  
experiment, the trees and fences and  
walls of the barns began to blossom  
out with singular decorations. In  
their enthusiasm over their newly-  
acquired knowledge, the people were  
carving their names in large irregular

letters on every available wooden  
surface. Many who had hoarded small  
sums of money under the kitchen  
hearth did some rapid excavating and  
opened bank accounts. It was so  
fascinating to be able to write your  
own name on a check!

Besides the three R's, the moon-  
light schools taught agriculture,  
horticulture, road building and home  
economics. Magazines and newspapers  
began to make their appearance in the  
various households, and in Washing-  
ton the Department of Agriculture  
was swamped with requests from  
Rowan county for farm bulletins.  
Special textbooks were provided which  
would appeal especially to the moon-  
light pupils.

So the moonlight schools grew and  
flourished each succeeding season, and  
with them grew the ambition of the  
Rowan county school teachers. They  
were now determined to banish  
illiteracy from the entire county.  
There were still many persons who  
for various reasons refused to attend  
the schools, so it was decided to take  
the schools to them—figuratively, of  
course. The teachers canvassed the  
whole county, invading the hiding  
places of the most stubbornly elusive  
illiterates, and made a list of the names  
of these persons, together with all the  
information obtainable concerning  
their peculiarities and eccentricities.  
Thereafter, when an illiterate proved  
obdurate and insisted that he did not  
want to be educated, the teachers  
consulted the details of his history as  
appearing on the list in an endeavor  
to find some means of appealing to him.

A young man, who had been very  
successful in winning over the difficult  
illiterates of his district, one day ap-  
peared in the county superintendent's  
office, his face a picture of gloomy  
despair. "I might as well give up,"  
he said bitterly. "There's one old  
woman in my district who simply won't  
be approached. I can't tell her any-  
thing." The superintendent con-  
sulted the list and found that the old  
woman believed herself to be a  
marvelous doctor, in which belief the  
neighbors were pleased to humor her.  
"Well, that's easy!" exclaimed the  
superintendent. "The next time you  
have a sore throat go to her for treat-  
ment." The young man did so, and  
the old woman was so flattered she was  
studying spelling within a month.

At last there were only twenty-three  
individuals in the county who did not  
know how to read and write, and these  
were largely defectives and invalids.  
With this record to their credit, you  
might think that the school teachers  
of Rowan would have been satisfied to  
rest on their laurels; but not so. If  
one county can be enlightened by these  
methods, thought Mrs. Stewart, why  
not the whole state of Kentucky?

With Mrs. Stewart, to think is to act.  
She came to Frankfort and sought out  
Governor McCreary, who was greatly  
impressed by the results accomplished  
by the moonlight schools.

Said the governor: "We will wipe  
illiteracy off the Kentucky map by  
1920!" Whereupon the seat of war  
was moved from Rowan to Frankfort,  
and the legislature passed a bill  
establishing a commission "to wipe out  
illiteracy," with Mrs. Stewart at its  
head. Over a hundred stump speakers  
were engaged to carry the campaign  
into all the counties, and thousands  
of teachers volunteered, and county  
agents on salary were employed to  
take care of the more difficult  
mountainous districts. Moonlight  
schools were established in sixty-  
eight counties, with a total enrollment  
of a hundred thousand adult pupils.

It is only 1916 now, but already  
Kentucky is well on the way toward  
fulfilling her ambition; out of her  
hundred and twenty she has just a few  
illiterate counties left. Not only that,  
but seventeen other states have  
followed her example and have  
established moonlight schools. In North  
Carolina and Tennessee, the problem is  
practically the same as in Kentucky  
and the original program has been  
closely followed. But in the other  
states the majority of illiterates are  
found among other races. Thus in  
California the moonlight schools are  
being utilized to educate the rural im-  
migrants; in New Mexico to teach the  
Mexicans; in Oklahoma the Indians  
and in Alabama the negroes. Kentucky  
is watching the progress of all the  
moonlight schools of the country with a  
proud and proprietary smile.

## Preparedness By Herbert Kaufman

I been readin' by the papers that the  
good old U. S. A.  
Ain't prepared for fancy trouble like  
the guys across the way;  
That a sample lot of army and a  
little flock of boats  
Won't protect us if some strong-arm  
gink in Europe feels his oats.  
Speakin' from my own experience  
(and hopin' you'll excuse  
A rough-neck, like yours truly,  
givin' folks like you his views),  
It pays to pack your hardware on  
a chance—(I ought to know;  
I done a bit of scappin' in my day,  
believe me, Bo).  
Conversation never stopped a souze  
with battle in his eye.

A cop too proud to wear a club  
learns better by and by.  
I notice that the banks are still be-  
lievers in strong locks  
And keep on building armor-plated  
vaults to hold their rocks.  
If you think that trouble waits for  
invitation, then why pay  
For all the fire engines and these  
quarantines, I say:  
If you don't approve of soldiers, be  
consistent and dispense  
With insurance and policemen,  
they're the same sort of expense.  
I'm a kick, I don't know anything  
I may be wrong or right,  
But the time to buy your six-gun is  
before you start to fight.

## Correspondence

## Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Declaration

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—We enclose herewith a copy of  
the English version of Dr. Sun Yat-  
sen's declaration, which appeared in  
the vernacular papers. We should feel  
much obliged if you would be good  
enough to insert it, or the important  
parts of it, in your valuable columns.  
We believe that the publication of this  
document will not only dispel any sus-  
picion which may attach to him and  
his party, but will also be conducive  
to a proper understanding of his  
relations with the other Republican  
leaders. Yours faithfully,

The Intelligence Department of the  
Republican Government of China.  
21 Quai du Yang King Pang.  
Shanghai, May 15, 1916.

## Sun Yat-sen's Declaration

Fellow-countrymen:

During the three years which have  
elapsed since the failure in 1913 of the  
Punitive Expedition against Yuan  
Shih-k'ai I regret that I have not  
had the pleasure of meeting you and  
of listening to your counsel. While  
Yuan was usurping the powers of  
government, and confusing the minds  
of the people, I did not wish to appear  
before you with merely empty words.  
At present, however, there are signs  
of a favorable turn in political events.  
Incapable as I am, I was once your  
public servant, and even when I have  
been in adverse circumstances, I have  
not forgotten the fatherland. I, there-  
fore, venture to address you in a few  
words.

For more than two decades I have  
cherished the three great principles of  
racial revolution, political revolution,  
and social revolution. I have un-  
remittently advocated and worked  
among you for the purpose of carrying  
out these objects. When, in 1911, the  
standard of revolt was first raised in  
Wuchang the movement found a ready  
response throughout the land. The  
idea of establishing a republic of the  
five races has since taken a firm root  
in the minds of our four hundred  
millions.

When I became a public servant  
pro tempore, I was so much occupied  
with military operations and number-  
less other matters which were still in  
an experimental stage that, to my  
great disappointment, I found I could  
not accomplish all I intended. How-  
ever, with the inauguration of a new  
regime, and with the promulgation of  
a republican constitution framed  
according to the real wish of the people,  
the foundations of a stable government  
may be said to have been laid. For  
this reason, on the abdication of the  
Manchu Emperor and the union of  
North and South, I resigned the  
presidency, and recommended Yuan  
Shih-k'ai to the National Assembly as  
my successor.

Yuan professed his attachment to  
the republican cause in compliance  
with the desire of the Republican  
Army and the will of the great  
majority of the people. This led me  
to believe that he would adhere to the  
constitution, abide by his oath of office,  
and be loyal to the Republic. Before  
mutual confidence was restored be-  
tween North and South I even took  
upon myself the part of mediator, and  
with this object I repaired to Peking  
and openly declared my desire to see  
Yuan in office for ten years.

Who would have supposed that even  
then he harbored treasonable designs?  
He caused good and peaceful citizens  
to be put to death. He trampled upon  
the laws of the country. He corrup-  
ted the public morals. He reduced  
the people to a state of misery. In  
order to uphold the law of the land  
and principles of justice, I deemed it  
necessary to resort to armed re-  
sistance. Neither success nor failure  
weakened my resolve to do what was  
right; but, having money and power  
in his hands, Yuan had recourse to all  
sorts of vile intrigues. As his  
treacherous plans had not then been  
exposed, and the people were not then  
fully alive to the true state of affairs,  
the inevitable result was that the five  
southern provinces were defeated, and  
Yuan left free to carry out his evil  
schemes.

Though I have been living abroad,  
yet my love for my country is as  
fervent as ever. I am of the opinion  
that Yuan's continuance in office  
means the ultimate ruin of the nation.  
We determined to overthrow him. But  
if we had given up our cause because  
of one defeat, we should have been not  
only untrue to ourselves, but also dis-  
loyal to the country. Hence we have,  
in conjunction with our sympathizers,  
continued our efforts without relaxa-  
tion. Unfortunately, many became  
disheartened in consequence of the  
failure of our last campaign, and five  
out of ten believed that the wisest  
thing to do was to await future  
developments. In the interior of China  
there were some who, still retaining  
confidence in Yuan, wished to be

patient with him; there were also  
some who, overawed by his power,  
thought it best for the time being to  
accommodate themselves to his  
caprices, hoping in the meantime to  
be able to devise means of saving the  
situation; there were yet others who,  
being content with an evanescent  
peace, did not wish to come into open  
conflict with him. There were no doubt  
good reasons for all that was done, but  
it gave Yuan opportunity to gratify  
his selfish ambitions by taking ad-  
vantage of these weak policies. This  
was why I hesitated even in the  
beginning to give them unqualified  
approval.

At this juncture, Yuan dissolved the  
National Assembly, openly set our  
sacred constitution at defiance, and  
destroyed every vestige of repre-  
sentative government. I said then  
that Yuan was planning to overthrow  
the Republic and to make himself  
Emperor. My words found no credence.  
But from that time unprincipled men  
and state hirelings gradually made  
their appearance in politics. The state  
of affairs became so discouraging and  
heart-rending that I made up my  
mind to fight single-handed.

I organized the *Chung Hua Xue Min*  
*Tang* (Chinese Revolutionary Society)  
on the strictest principles, with the  
object of removing all social and  
political evils and of restoring the  
supremacy of the law. In the course  
of the last two years I have secured  
many adherents, including some in the  
interior of China. All are working  
unswervingly in the public interests  
without wavering in the sacrifice of  
life, liberty, or property. We depend  
not so much on the support of others  
as on the righteousness of our cause.  
Indeed, the circumstances which led  
to the formation of the *Chung Hua Xue*  
*Min Tang* were not unlike those which  
brought the *Chung Kuo Tung Ming*  
*Hui* (Chinese Revolutionary Union)  
into being prior to the Revolution of  
1911.

Yuan evidently considered the  
present European war to be the  
most favorable time for putting his  
plots into execution. The "Society  
for the Preservation of Peace" (a  
semi-official monarchist society in  
Peking) was organized. The peo-  
ple's will was deliberately mis-  
represented. Pressure was brought  
to bear on the electors to recom-  
mend Yuan as Emperor. The whole  
country was thrown into a state of  
turmoil simply and solely because  
of the wish of one man to be  
Emperor. Patriots hurriedly came  
together and discussed the situation;  
our co-workers determined to act  
promptly with dauntless courage and  
redoubled energy. The independ-  
ence of Yunnan and Kweichow has  
greatly relieved my anxiety, for it is  
most gratifying to find that we are  
not the only men who are zealously  
striving for liberty.

I am more than ever convinced  
that I am right in what I have  
always advocated. On mature re-  
flection, I am of the opinion that  
Yuan's crimes began long before the  
restoration of the monarchy, and  
that simply to overthrow him is not  
sufficient to secure the Republic.  
He must be brought to justice. In  
this we are all agreed. But in order  
that our sacrifices may not be made  
in vain, and that the future of the  
Republic may be properly safe-  
guarded, it was necessary to learn  
the real motives of the organizers of  
the present anti-Yuan movement,  
the principles to which they de-  
clared their adherence, as well as  
the reconstructive policy they pro-  
posed to adopt. Now, in the cir-  
cular telegram from the independ-  
ent provinces the Republican Con-  
stitution is referred to as the al-  
important thing, and it is implicitly  
accepted as the criterion in all the  
political discussions of those who  
have the interests of the country at  
heart. When I heard this, my joy  
knew no bounds. The respect  
shown to the Republican Constitu-  
tion is beyond doubt the outcome of  
a sincere desire on the part of the  
Righteous Army to preserve the  
Republic. As Yuan's attempt  
against the Republic began with the  
violation of the constitution, so the  
preservation of the Republic must  
necessarily begin with the main-  
tenance of the constitution. That  
Yuan is in the wrong and we in the  
right is obvious to everybody.

The Republican Constitution,  
which represents the real wish of  
the people, was obtained at a sacri-  
fice of many promising lives. I am  
not a personal enemy of Yuan. Yet,  
as he has violated the constitution, I  
am willing to join you in overthrow-  
ing him. Nor am I a personal  
friend of the leaders of the anti-  
Yuan campaign in the independent  
provinces. Yet, as they have de-  
clared their respect for the con-  
stitution, I am willing to make com-  
mon cause with them. In view of  
the fact that our citizens are of one  
mind in that they hold the constitu-  
tion as very dear to their hearts,

and are determined to protect it  
from being tampered with we must  
be firm in our attitude towards Yuan  
in accordance with the saying: "To  
remove an evil, eradicate it entire-  
ly." If, notwithstanding all his  
intrigues, Yuan and his monarchy  
have to go, we may be sure that no-  
one will hereafter dare to tread in  
his footsteps.

Why does Yuan still linger in an  
untenable position, and refuse to sur-  
render himself to be tried according  
to law? Partly because of his inborn  
obstinacy and desire for power and  
glory, and partly because he flatters  
himself that factional differences  
among the Republicans will lead to  
internal dissensions and the splitting  
up of the forces of the opposition.  
But we are not blind to the truth of  
the proverb: "If brothers fight with  
brothers, they will be at the mercy  
of an intruder." Political disputes we  
have had; these are, however, things  
of the past. With a common object  
and a common principle, we will work  
in harmony, for we are solely prompt-  
ed by patriotic motives. In vain will  
our foe look for discord in our rank  
and file. Now is the time for united  
efforts to save the country; and we  
cannot vie with one another for  
political power. So far as Yuan Shih-  
k'ai is concerned, he must be removed,  
if necessary by force. Other questions  
will have to be settled according to  
the Republican Constitution. In  
future all ambitious and unscrupulous  
men must be prevented from taking  
advantage of the principles of  
republicanism for selfish ends.

I have been engaged in destructive  
work all the time, but I thought it my  
duty at the same time to prepare  
a reconstructive scheme. Circum-  
stances, however, have changed. There  
are now many men of ability who can  
heal the wounds of the nation. We  
should therefore recognize as presid-  
ent whoever is elected, not by fraud  
or force, but according to the con-  
stitution. We should also always  
bear in mind that the chief of a  
republic has duties to perform, and  
not vain glory to indulge in.

My life principle is to do all I can  
for real and everlasting peace. To  
attain my object, I have not hesitated  
to stand in the breach and bear the  
brunt of the work. Since my boyhood

I have taken a sympathetic  
interest in the welfare of the country.  
I have been always true to my three  
principles—racial revolution, political  
revolution, and social revolution.  
Those whom I have been associated  
with are men of noble character and  
high ideals. With the establishment  
of the republic of the five races my  
object may be said to have been  
realized. Yuan overturned the  
Republic, and, for the sake of the  
glory of his own family, did not  
scruple to enslave the people. This is  
why we consider him as the common  
enemy, who, at any cost, must be  
vanquished. Now that everyone  
knows who is right and who is wrong,  
we must march forward without  
hesitation, and not allow the foe to  
escape. Not until Yuan has been  
removed will the safety of the  
Republic be assured. As to our  
future policy, those who are actively  
engaged in state affairs will, we  
venture to hope, act strictly in ac-  
cordance with the real wish of the people.

It is needless to say that ambition  
for self-aggrandizement is entirely  
alien to me. My attitude and conduct  
in the past, which are well known to  
everybody, will bear me witness.  
Failure—nay, not even death—can  
not in the least shake my faith in my  
principles. Fellow countrymen! Be-  
fore Yuan's downfall I will join with  
you in your fight; after Yuan's down-  
fall I will work hard in hand with  
you in the common duty of super-  
vising the government. Never will I  
allow any person in the future to  
plot against the Republic. Fellow-  
countrymen, young and old, listen!

## And There You Are!

More than usually wild, even for  
Prof. von Mach, is his statement that  
"the life of J. P. Morgan would not be  
worth much" if the Teutonic allies got  
hold of him; and that there are prece-  
dents for such an assertion in our  
Civil War. We were not aware that  
any Englishman or Frenchman  
endangered his life in 1863 by buying  
Confederate bonds.—New York World.

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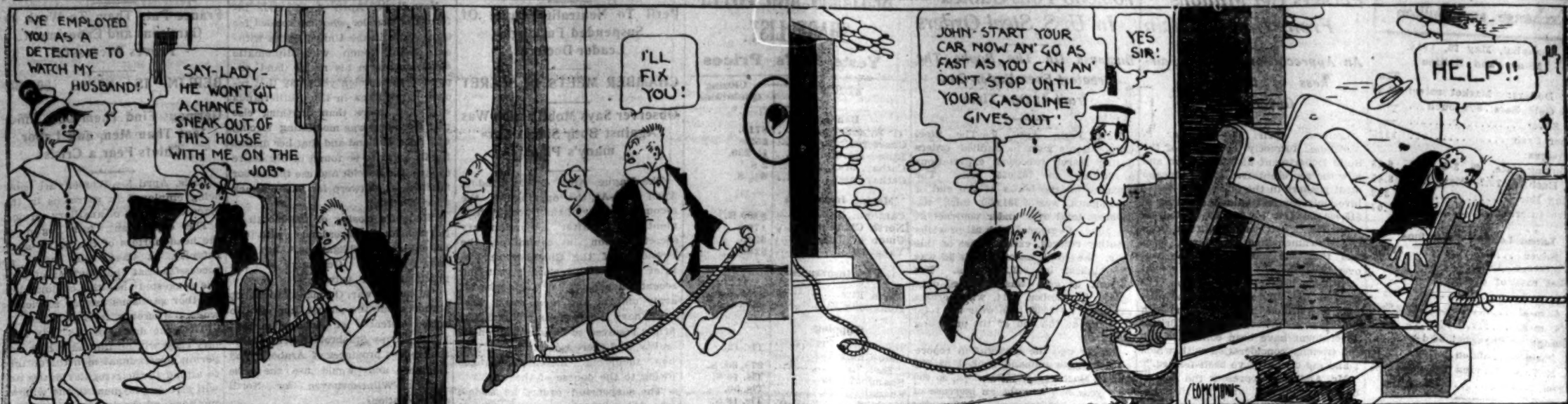
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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



## The Montessori Method □ By Mrs. Florence A. Bassity

(Note: Mrs. Bassity recently made a close study of the Montessori method and now proposes to conduct a training course in it for teachers, parents and others interested in child welfare, during June, July, August and September. Detailed information may be had by addressing her at the Kaleo Hotel).

The first lesson on the first day we ever went to school; and she or her successors kept on saying the same thing 547 times a day during all the years we ever went to school.

She said "Pay attention." That is what they all said. Literally translated this saying means "now hunch yourselves together. Sit up straight, stringent and still. Stiffen your muscles and brace your bones; heads to the

front. Fix your eyes upon me, all of you. Think about the one thing I direct you to think about, in just the way I tell you to think about it, and keep on thinking about it for as long a time as I, acting in obedience to the school program, have determined you shall think about it. Then I will tell you what next to think about."

This requirement is the foundation stone of our present educational system from the kindergarten through the university. It is the condition *sine qua non* of school learning. If a teacher does not secure this state of attention from her pupils there is no learning. It is difficult, by deliberate effort for any one to stand and deliver his attention, and it is harder still to hold the attention from slipping. In fact it is impossible to hold the attention for longer than a few seconds and we must take a fresh grip and hunch again to bring it back. Plowing adobe soil upon a cold day or scrubbing floors upon a hot one is easy work compared with this

task of schooling and far less fatiguing. Of course in these modern days of "scientific" pedagogy, we have invented a variety of artifices, based on force or bribery, to establish this attentive state. The teacher may brandish a ferule, look fierce and ferocious, threaten to send us to the fiercer principal, or keep us after school; or she may offer us a reward in the shape of a golden star after our names written in blue, an "E" upon our report card at the end of the month, or her own wan stage smile forced through the gloom of the impossible task before her. But whatever the dallying devices of "scientific" pedagogy, in the end we must finally face that hunching struggle with lethargy against a juiceless task and an ever growing fatigue that knows no tomorrow. Learning in school under this condition, which is the only condition, is one continual body-wriggling, brain-fagging, nerve-frizzling and soul hardening struggle to pay attention to tasks which are said by pedagogues to be profitable; to hold it, to regain it when it slips and to fight, with yielding steps against distractions and ever increasing fatigue.

Our "scientific" pedagogy may have sugar coated the preliminaries, greased the approach, but for the final reckoning there is no escape, except into the restful stupidity of chronic inattention, open outlawry and finally withdrawal from school. The figures say only 27 per cent of the children who enter school enter the high school, and less 8 per cent

graduate high school. There are many reasons to account for these withdrawals, but the cause is this fundamental necessity for forcing attention upon tasks that are or seem not worth the effort. There is no alternative. No one in school-dom has ever supposed an alternative possible.

But now there rises a woman upon the seven hills of ancient Rome and she says, placidly, "There is another kind of attention that imposes no effort and therefore a new foundation to education in schools."

And from out all school-dom we hear a gasping intake of breath. We stand aghast. Speaks she the truth? And the woman upon the seven hills, in even tone, goes on, instead of using courses of study which human attention must be forced to fit, let us shape a course of study to fit human attention, so that the subjects of study will draw the attention, not drive it, will require no forced effort and consequently no fatigue. The woman who is now challenging the world's educational attention is Dr. Montessori, who for a decade has been establishing a system of schools in Europe and now America, first for children of deficient mentality and more recently for normal children.

During the past two years her schools have been widely exploited in magazines and in books, and some of the feats she has accomplished border upon the marvelous, and seem to cross the line. She has constructed a series of employments, many of which have such intrinsic interest for children that attention is given spontaneously without effort. In order that attention shall be entirely free, each pupil individually selects whatever device entices his attention, works with it as long as his attention holds, and then is free to select some other subject of study. The teacher does not compel or direct but helps merely at critical junctures when help is needed, welcomed and effective.

Dr. Montessori has offered the educational world a new principle, and that principle is individual instruction and liberty of the child. The liberty of the child, conceived and understood in this fashion creates also the liberty of the teacher who watches over him. This liberty on one side as on the other, means purely auto-education, that is, that we refer back constantly to ourselves, thus learning to gain for ourselves an equilibrium of the intelligence and the poise of a well ordered mind.

The revolutionary reform of the Montessori method of education is making great headway in England, throughout the continent of Europe and America. Among the Anglo-Saxons it is meeting with the greatest favor and enthusiasm, perhaps because

the wonderful care given to primary education corresponds with the great anxiety over its lack, and the genius of the race is largely at one with the principle of liberty and with the experimental spirit which characterizes the method of this great teacher.

Her "Method of Scientific Pedagogy" has been translated up to the present into English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Polish, Rumanian and Japanese. Everyday further argument in regard to it is added to

the literature of all of these countries, and not only through articles of technical papers, but also through systematic studies where the method is widely illustrated and discussed. And among those who are interesting themselves in this new educational system are men who, in the pedagogical field, have won universal regard. Thus around the solitary but ardent activity of a woman rises and spreads, fuller and more vast the wave of deep accord of the people of all the world.

## The Multiplex Hammond

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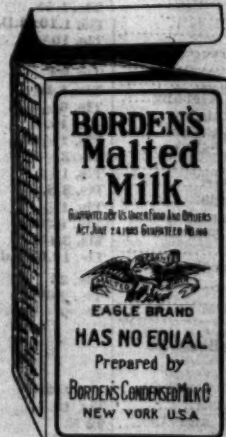
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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 15, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
U.S. Dollars: Market rates:	72.55
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch:	—
Bar Silver:	—
Copper Cash:	1925
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-3-Tls:	6.15
Exch. @ 72.7-Mex:	8.45
Peking Bar:	318
Native Interest:	.07

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver:	361d.
Bank rate of discount:	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s:	%
4 m-s:	%
6 m-s:	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s:	
Ex. Paris on London, Fr. 23.28	
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2	
Consols:	

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London:	T.T. 3-3
India:	Demand 3-3 1/2
Paris:	T.T. 24 1/2
France:	Demand 45 1/2
New York:	T.T. 77
Hongkong:	T.T. 71 1/2
Japan:	T.T. 15 1/2
Batavia:	T.T. 15 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates	
London:	4 m-s. Cds. 3-4 1/2
London:	4 m-s. Dcs. 3-4 1/2
London:	4 m-s. Cds. 3-4 1/2
London:	4 m-s. Dcs. 3-4 1/2
Paris:	4 m-s. 43 1/2
New York:	4 m-s. 50

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY	
Sh. Hk. Tls:	5.66
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc:	4.95
1-Mark:	1.09
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls:	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen:	1.67
1-Rupiah:	2.63
1-Rupiah:	2.73
1-Mex. \$:	1.50

## Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars:	72.125
Chinese Dollars:	72.0875
On Peking, Demand:	106
On Tientsin, Demand:	105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand:	80 1/2
On Hankow, Demand:	108 1/2
On Chungking, Demand:	116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand:	73 1/2
On Foochow, Demand:	95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand:	71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand:	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins:	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton:	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (987) Taels:	—
May 12, 1916.	

## Stock Exchange

Shanghai, May 15, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
S. M. C. deb. 5 1/2 % 1914 Tls.	90.00
S. M. C. deb. 5 % 1908 Tls.	98.00
Anglo-Java Tls.	16.00
Siamagala Tls.	1.10 x 4
Zhanghsia Tls.	5.60
Direct Business Reported	
S. M. C. deb. 5 % 1914 Tls.	100.00
Anglo-Java Tls.	19.99
Canton Ins. \$276.89	
Union Ins. \$850.89	
Semabusa Tls.	2.90
Zhanghsia Tls.	5.60

## Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, May 15, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Shai Kiebangs Tls.	1.15 cash
S. M. C. 5 1/2 % Deb.	Tls. 90.96 cash
Direct	
Langkats Tls.	26.00 cash
Telephones Tls.	95.00 cash

## April Rubber Outputs

We are informed by Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd. that the output of dry rubber for the month of April from the Taping Rubber Estates (1913) was 11,125 lbs.

## "BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL  
Established 20 years.  
105 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

## Packers Get Millions From Great Britain

An Appreciation Of The Fairness of the British Government

London, April 13.—Chandler P. Anderson, formerly counselor of the State Department at Washington and now the representative of the Chicago meat packers in the prize court cases, involving cargoes valued at between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000, stated tonight that a settlement with the British government had been agreed upon and that the money would be paid over tomorrow.

"I wish," said Mr. Anderson, "to express my appreciation of the fairness with which the negotiations with the representatives of the British government have been conducted and the friendly consideration with which I and my clients have been treated."

Mr. Anderson represents the Armour, Swift, Hammond, and Morris Companies. B. Lloyd Griscomb, representing the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Companies, also joined in the settlement on the same basis as Mr. Anderson. Mr. Anderson said the amount to be paid by the British government would be announced later.

Chicago, April 13.—C. J. Faulkner, Jr., attorney for Armour and Co., said tonight that no direct advice had been received by the firm of the settlement of the prize court cases against the British government. He said the cargoes of thirty-four ships had been taken over by the British government and that the amount involved was between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. Mr. Faulkner said the news of the settlement was expected and he had no doubt of the correctness of the dispatch.

## London Rubber Market

London, May 13.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 9 1/2 d. to 2s. 10d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 11d. Sellers.

Tendency of market: Steady.

Last Quotation, London, May 12: Spot: 2s. 10 1/2 d. to 2s. 10d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 11d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Very quiet.

## TANAH MERAH RECONSTRUCT

At a meeting of shareholders in the Tanah Merah Estate, Ltd., yesterday, at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, a resolution was passed confirming the decision of a previous extraordinary general meeting that the company be voluntarily wound up, that Mr. J. Y. C. Davis be appointed liquidator and that a new company be registered as the Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

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Paid Up Capital: £50,000

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Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund

(31-3-15) £s. 9,669,647.72

Assurances in force: £2,370,000.00

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AND

The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,

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The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

Lo SUN, Manager.

YEE TSU-CHEN, Manager.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

## 762,035 Tons Gained In U. S. Steel Orders

Business On The Books The Greatest Ever Under Contract At One Time

New York, April 9.—The Steel Corporation's gain in unfilled orders during March exceeded expectations amounting to 762,035 tons. The business on the books at the end of the month was \$331,400 tons, the greatest total ever under contract at one time. Compared with all previous monthly records, except those of this year, the total as of March 31 was the highest by \$41,283 tons. The amount of gain was exceeded only once before, in October, 1914, when orders expanded 1,048,000 tons over the total on hand at the end of the preceding month.

A year ago the corporation reported aggregate tonnage booked at the end of March as 4,255,749 tons, so the past year has brought an increase of more than 100 per cent. On January 31 the books showed 7,922,767 tons, and on October 31 last year the forward tonnage amounted to 6,165,452 tons.

It is estimated that the corporation is turning out finished steel products at the rate of 14,000,000 tons a year. Taking this estimate as the basis of calculations, it is said in the trade that present bookings should keep the mills working at capacity until the end of November. That is, the orders under contract would not be completed before the end of this period if the mills are steadily through them. It happens, however, that considerable business has been booked for delivery early next year, so that perhaps one fifth of current bookings will not be specified against before November 30. But the plants are turning away tonnage every day for lack of mill room, and it is expected that there will be no falling away from present capacity operations at least for all of this year.

Deliveries in March amounted to about 45,000 tons a day, and incoming business reached 70,000 tons daily. When traffic facilities are at their best the corporation can ship 45,000 tons of steel a day, and it is said that the decline from this figure to 40,000 tons was accounted for by the congested condition of the railroads.

## SHIP AUCTION IN U. S.

Two Vessels Now Building Are Sold for \$1,100,000

New York, April 9.—In the Maritime Exchange there was held yesterday the first ship auction ever held under the auspices of the Exchange. It was an innovation that aroused no great enthusiasm, and of the items upon the sales list only contracts for two ships in the building were sold. There were about 200 present Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, acting for Hannes and Johnson, ship and steamship brokers, 50 Broadway Street, offered the shipbuilding contracts. The sale brought \$1,100,000.

The first item offered by Mr. Day was a contract with the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company of Baltimore for a 4,700 ton motor tank steamship, to be ready for delivery about August 31. This vessel is 306 feet long, 47 feet beam, and equipped with oil-burning engines. She will have a speed of at least 11 knots loaded. A bid of \$500,000 by a representative of Max Strauss of the Russian-American Line was accepted. The vessel is intended for the Japanese steamer Asahi Maru were to have been offered, but it was announced by the auctioneer that the charters had been arranged by private negotiations.

## TOBACCO SALES

The general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:—"Sold 506 bales tobacco at Guldiers 2.73."

## SOY CHEE CHANGES NAME

Confirmation was given at a meeting of shareholders in the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., yesterday, at the offices of the general managers, to the resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting, recently, that the name of the concern be changed to the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital: £220,899

## LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

## J. A. WATTIE &amp; Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 11, CLEVER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	
Closing Quotations	
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$719.
Chartered	\$23.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 S.
Cathay, pref.	6 1/2 S.

Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$400 B.
North China	\$179 S.
Union of Canton	\$245.
Yangtze	\$285

Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$157 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$293 B.

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 125.
Indo-China Def.	97s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 S.
Kochien	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.

Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12 1/2
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 82
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$110 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 82
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 90.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 87 S.

Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 99 S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 98 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Central Stores	\$4 1/2
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 62 B.

Cotton Mills	
E-w-o.	Tls. 124
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 107 1/2 S.
International	Tls. 75 1/2
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laow-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee United	Tls. 35 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 89
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 S.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 106 S.

Industrials	
Anglo-Chinese Bry.	\$65 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$103 S.
Green Island	\$9 B.
Langkats	Tls. 27 1/2
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135

Stores	
Hall & Holt	\$15 S.
Lewis	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$100 1/2
Moutrie	\$35.
Watson	\$7.10 B.
Weeks	\$19 S.

Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 14 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1914	Tls. 190
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6 S.
Chemor United	Tls. 2
Chempak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 14 1/2
Consolidated	Tls. 5.60
Dominion	Tls. 14
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 11.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22.
Kamunting	Tls. 14 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 20
Karao	Tls. 18 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 9 B.
Kroekwek Java	Tls. 19.
Padang	Tls. 18
Pengkahan Durian	Tls. 12 S.
Permatas	Tls. 7.
Ropah	Tls. 1.45
Samaaga	Tls. 1.10 x B.
Seekoe	Tls. 10 1/2
Senawang	Tls. 2
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1.40
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 1/2
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 14
Sungel Duri	Tls. 8 S.
Sua Mangsta	Tls. 13 1/2
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 1.30
Shai Seremban	Tls. 3.15
Taipung	Tls. 11.65 x d.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 25
Tebong	Tls. 2.00
Ulobri	Tls. 6

Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 102 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2 N.
Shanghai Tram	Tls. 25
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 20
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 96 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 235 B.
S. Sellers, Sa. Salee	B. Buyers

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Langkat Daily Output	
The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:	
"The output of crude oil for May 13 was 143 tons and for May 14, 154 tons."	

## HOLLAND EXPLAINS HER WARLIKE PLANS

Peril To Neutrality Cause Of Suspended Furloughs Leader Declares

CHAMBER MEETS IN SECRET

Observer Says Mobilisation Was Against Both Sides; Germany's Plans

The Hague, April 4 (via London, April 5).—At the opening of the second chamber of the Dutch Parliament today, after a preliminary secret session in committee, the President of the Chamber read a brief statement declaring that the recent suspension of furloughs of army officers and men was a precautionary measure, as Holland was firmly resolved to maintain her neutrality, and there was a possibility of her incurring increased danger owing to the course of the war.

The suspension order, he added, was not a consequence of present political entanglements, but was decided upon on account of certain information which reached the Government and which the Government did not judge opportune at the present moment to make public.

The Chamber then proceeded to the consideration of domestic affairs. Deputy Lohman then made a motion to strike the old age pensions bill from the Government program, declaring it to be of a controversial nature and that it militated against the unity "necessary in these times when dangers are threatening the country."

The President of the Chamber declared that the situation was not so dangerous as to necessitate such a step, while the Minister of the Interior said the Government could see no objection to continuing the bill in its program. Deputy Lohman's motion was rejected, 51 to 41.

Holland's Move Made Quickly

London, April 4 (Delayed).—Holland bared its teeth to the belligerents on both sides so unexpectedly that the Dutch public was as much astonished as the remainder of the world, said a prominent neutral, just returned from Amsterdam, to The Associated Press today. This person, who enjoys exceptional opportunities of obtaining reliable information, stated that not only was the Dutch Army mobilized, but actual maneuvers were held as if to repel forces landing from the North Sea in the neighborhood of Flushing.

The mobilization was accomplished swiftly. Virtually every private motor car in the country was seized. While mobilization took place along the German frontier, maneuvers were held only along the sea coast. To add to the excitement the Germans massed men and guns along the Belgo-Dutch frontier near Antwerp, as if in preparation to repel an invasion from that direction. The returned neutral is convinced the demonstration was aimed against Germany as much as England. He stated irritation in Holland against all belligerents had become so pronounced that there was a sullen feeling of hostility toward both Germany and Great Britain, which was becoming general throughout the country.

On account of the British blockade Holland is experiencing shortage of food to such an extent that the American Commission for Relief of Belgium has been asked to loan some of its food supply to certain districts. The Dutch Government has determined that food shall be transported to Holland in vessels commanded by it without reference to any limitation fixed by agreement with The Netherlands Overseas Trust.

Blacklisted Importers to Aid

This food will be shipped in the name of the Dutch Government, which will regard any attempt to interfere with it as an unfriendly act. Many importers who have been excluded from the operations of The Netherlands Overseas Trust are so embittered by the ruin of their businesses which are on the British black list, that they stand ready to offer the Government substantial support in any steps it may take to end the food blockade.

The feeling of hostility against Germany is equally pronounced. The Dutch believe the German Government has engaged in a deliberate campaign against Dutch shipping. Dutch warships are now patrolling the sea trade routes, sweeping away or shooting mines.

Another neutral, who made the trip to Flushing last Saturday, stated that during the passage Dutch and British patrol boats shot forty-five mines. These mines were of a new type, colored like the water, and were difficult to dodge even in daylight.

This neutral asserted the Dutch have declared closed to belligerents the waters around North Hinder Light, and that in this vicinity a Dutch destroyer fired at the periscope of a submarine.

According to both these informants

## WAR FORCES WOMEN IN SOLDIERS' PLACES

France Puts Them To Work In Garrisons and Experiment Proves Successful

BERLIN IS USING 900,000

Germans Find Them Less Efficient Than Men, and Labor Chiefs Fear a Crisis

Paris, April 5.—Women are now being employed in garrisons in the place of soldiers of auxiliary service. The experiment, just begun at the headquarters of the Thirty-sixth Infantry at Casen, has proved so successful that the Minister of War has suggested that the commanders of other garrisons use the service of women wherever it is possible.

Thus the drafts of the 1888 military class will be limited, which will permit professional men to continue to attend to their regular duties and will give employment to the widows, mothers and sisters of soldiers killed.

All the women used in the garrisons are to be classified under the direction of the chiefs of the service and will be placed according to their qualifications.

BRITISH MILITARY EFFORT

An Appreciation By M. Bapst, French Military Historian

Paris, April 12.—M. Germain Bapst, well known for his historical studies, especially on military subjects, lectured this afternoon at the Comedie Royale on the "Military Effort of Great Britain." The subject was particularly apropos, and its treatment replied to many criticisms, implied, perhaps, rather than expressed, of what is regarded in some quarters as the ineffectuality of England.

M. Bapst showed the immense character, moral and material, of the British help. War found the Army with only four divisions ready for dispatch abroad—only 80,000 men to throw upon the Continent. The lecturer asked his audience to consider that in view of what had been achieved since 2,000,000 men raised by the first voluntary efforts, another million raised under the Derby scheme, and then these formidable numbers increased by a Compulsion Act.

Dealing with its effort today, the speaker said that its artillery, especially its heavy guns, was more numerous than that of the French. Britain's aid to France was not confined to her progress in men and equipment since the outbreak of the war, prodigious as that advance had been, but went back to the Naval Convention whereby Great Britain undert



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

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Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

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Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
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Cebu Kuala Lumpur Singapore  
Colombo Madras Shanghai  
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
Fochow Manila Taiping  
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
Hankow New York Tientsin  
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,  
General Manager.

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Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

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Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Fondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankow Pnom-Penh

## Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,  
Manager.

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## President:

JEAN JADOT,  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,  
Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 13,000,000

..... \$23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.  
Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Peking  
Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
Calcutta Saigon  
Canton Hongkong  
Cebu Manila  
Colombo Lyons  
Fochow Malacca  
Hankow Sourabaya  
Harbin Tientsin  
Hioho New York  
Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.  
Capital (fully paid) ..... 45,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 2,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.  
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Peking  
Calcutta Hongkong Shanghai  
Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendse) Newchwang Vladivostok  
Chefoo Nicolayovsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dalren) O-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,  
Q. CARRERE,  
Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,  
General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:  
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$2,250,000  
Reserve and Undivided

Profits ..... U.S. \$2,410,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:  
Bank of England.  
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents  
All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,  
Manager.

1a Kluiang Road.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

Shanghai Branch, 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000  
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:  
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,  
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 48,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... " 20,400,000

London Bankers:  
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshun London Port Arthur  
Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco  
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney  
Changchun Lyons Sinsu  
Dalny Mukden Tientsin  
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin  
Harbin NewchwangTokio  
Hongkong New York Tsingtau  
Honolulu Osaka  
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15, Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,  
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—  
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £1,167,000)  
Reserve Fund—  
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £169,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM  
Head Agency: BATAVIA  
Agencies in Holland:  
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta  
Bandong Palembang Tandjong Balei  
Cheribon PekalonganTeling-Tinggi  
Djember Penang Tegal  
Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong  
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap  
Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden  
Makassar Singapore  
Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in Tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. G. I. WYBERG,  
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT"

Head Office: Peking  
Authorized Capital ..... \$30,000,000.00  
Subscribed Capital ..... 14,000,000.00  
Fully Paid Up Capital ..... 4,000,000.00  
Liabilities ..... \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pek, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.  
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle  
Bangkok Malta Somarag  
Batavia Melbourne Singapore  
Benkolen Milan Soerabaya  
Bombay Moscow Sydney  
Cheribon New York Tokyo  
Hongkong Osaka Vladivostok  
Honolulu Paris Wellington  
London Rangoon Yokohama  
Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/4 per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.  
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,  
Manager.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungling Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.  
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital, Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,  
Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital .... H. \$2,000,000  
Subscribed and Paid-up  
Capital ..... H. \$1,357,850  
Reserve Fund ..... H. \$70,000

Head Office:  
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,  
Manager.

## FOKKER VICTIM'S LETTER

A Win

London, April 11.—Graphic details of the manner in which the Fokker "star," Lieutenant Immelmann, attacks his adversaries have reached England in a letter from Lieutenant R





## 4TH FLOOR



## TWO MORE LEADERS OF SINN FEIN SHOT

All Signatories to Rebel Proclamation Have Now Been Executed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 14.—It is reported that Lord Macdonnell is acting as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Asquith arrived in Dublin on Thursday. Observers say that he stepped wearily from the mail-boat and seldom looked graver. He went straight to the Viceroy's Lodge.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. Asquith conferred at length at Dublin Castle with Sir Robert Chalmers and the Law Officers.

The military authorities announce that over 300 prisoners have been deported, for detention in prison. The remaining signatories of the Irish provisional government's manifesto, James Connolly and John MacDermott, have been shot.

The Dublin headquarters announce that another death sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life. Eleven others have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from life to one year.

It adds that the courts martial in Dublin have practically finished. They are now dealing with those arrested in the provinces.

In view of the gravity of the rebellion, its connection with German intrigue and propaganda and the great loss of life and destruction of property, the Commander-in-Chief has found it imperative to inflict very heavy sentences on the known organisers of the detestable rising and the commanders in the actual fighting. He hopes that these examples will be a sufficient deterrent to intriguers and show that murders of His Majesty's liege subjects will not be tolerated.

Sir Roger Casement discussed his case with three friends, at the Tower, yesterday. The prisoner is much better in health. He is allowed to read and to exercise regularly.

It is understood that the case for the prosecution will last four or five days. Sir Roger Casement will be conveyed secretly to the police court and it will be impossible for the public to see him, unless admitted to the court, which will be very difficult as its accommodation is limited to sixty persons.

Sir F. E. Smith, K.C., Attorney-General, assisted by Mr. Bodkin, K. C. and Mr. Travers-Humphreys will prosecute and it is believed that Mr. Artemus Jones and Professor J. H. Morgan will defend.

## BELGIANS IN E. AFRICA HAVE REACHED KIGALI

Germans Fail in Repeated Attempts to Recapture Kondoza Irangi

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 13.—An official communiqué from General Smuts, Commanding-in-Chief the British forces in German East Africa, reports: "German attacks at Kondoza Irangi, under the personal command of the German Commander-in-Chief, began on the 5th and continued on the 9th, 10th and 11th, when a determined night attack was repulsed."

"It is reported that the Belgian forces in the district of Ruanda, north-west German East Africa, have penetrated to Kigali."

Moshi, May 11.—The enemy repeatedly attacked at Kondoza Irangi, using a gun from the cruiser Koenigsberg, but were repulsed. Fifty dead were picked up, including two Europeans. Casualties were small.

It is believed that the German Commander-in-Chief led the operations. Colonel Vanderventer's guns did excellent work.

## Reply of Germany Complicated Case

(Continued from Page 1)  
text of the utterances of Secretary of State Lansing, in regard to the last German note and Anglo-American relations. The papers point out that this text differs in essential points from that as reported by Reuter's a few days ago.

Reuter's text hinted in obscure words at the political treaty obligations existing between the United States and Britain. A certain disquietude, created by Reuter's text, was increased by the fact that the well-known book by Professor Roland Gauser, of Washington University, mentions on page 240 the existence of a political alliance between the United States and Britain.

Ambassador Gerard, in an interview, referred to the constitution of the United States and denied the existence of such an alliance. The majority of the German newspapers had maintained the attitude of expectation and reserve, but they now declare that Secretary of State Lansing's real words, according to the authentic text, did not refer to any political alliance, but to the arbitration treaty.

The newspapers add that the changes made by Reuter in the text of Secretary Lansing's utterances were apparently calculated to create an atmosphere of distrust in Germany.

The evening edition of the National Zeitung publishes an interview with the Dutch Minister in Berlin, Baron Gevers, in regard to the Tubantia case. The Minister will leave for Holland on Monday, not in order to report to his Government about this case, but only for private affairs.

The Minister authorized the interviewer to declare that the relations between the Dutch and German Governments were absolutely full of confidence and friendliness; they were even hearty. The popular sentiment in Holland, according to the latest news the Minister received, is favorable to Germany.

The Minister emphatically denied that the German semi-official German utterances about the Tubantia case caused excitement in Holland. He declared: "There is no reason for believing that there are differences of any kind between Germany and my Government. The Tubantia case is being very calmly discussed by the two Governments in that friendly tone in which such questions are always discussed by two friendly Governments."

## American Business Men Meet Tomorrow

At the American Men's Luncheon to be held in the banquet hall of the Palace Hotel at 12.30 p.m. tomorrow, Captain Day, of the U. S. S. Brooklyn and nine officers of that ship will be among the visitors to attend as the guests of Consul General Sammons.

Mr. Arthur F. Allen, for many years engaged in construction work in the Philippine Islands, will deliver a short talk on "Conditions in the Southern Archipelago" giving particular attention to concrete buildings and other important work. The meeting will adjourn at 1.50 p.m.

No formal or individual notice is given to American residents of Shanghai for luncheons of this kind, all interested being invited to attend and to bring their American friends or visitors as their guests.

## Crush Russian Move To Reoccupy Selburg Position Before Begun

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official German telegram.—Berlin, May 12.—Eastern theater.—A German air-squadron profusely bombed the station of Gorodets, on the line Krashin-Minsk.

May 13.—Eastern theater.—North of the railway station of Selburg, the Russians attempted an attack against the trenches recently conquered by the Germans. The attack, however, was crushed the minute it was to begin. More than a hundred prisoners were taken by the Germans.

May 14.—Eastern theater.—There were no important events.

Balkan theater.—Enemy aviators who dropped bombs on Mirovka and Doiran were driven away by anti-aircraft fire.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 12.—Russian theater.—The increased activity on the Volhynian front is continuing. Otherwise there were no important events.

Italian theater.—The artillery engagements continue with varying force. Two enemy attacks against Mrslivh were repulsed.

Balkan theater.—The situation is unchanged and calm.

April 14.—Italian theater.—On the Dobrodo Plateau, west of San Martino, a strong Italian night attack was repulsed, after a bitter fight. Otherwise, there was only little activity on the front.

## SOOCHOW'S DEBATORS DEFEAT ST. JOHN'S MEN

Special Correspondence to The China Press  
Sochow, May 13.—Before an audience tense with excitement and hanging on their every word, Messrs. Zung, Lok, and Wong, all of the Senior Class of Sochow University, today demonstrated to the satisfaction of all that China's more urgent need is moral rather than economic. The team of debaters from St. John's university put up a brave fight but could not stem the tide of argument which rose against them higher and higher, reaching its climax in Mr. Zung's triumphant rebuttal.

While waiting for the decision of the judges, Rev. Li Dsoong-don, the presiding officer, entertained the audience with an amusing story of an imaginary conversation between Confucius and the God of Wealth, who, aroused from their quietude by the present commotions in China, appeared, the one in an air-ship, the other in an automobile, just in time to hear the debate.

When the decision was rendered the audience went wild with enthusiasm and overwhelmed the successful contestants with congratulations. The three banners, which have been won in as many years, are an attractive adornment in the society's hall and an ever-present incentive to the students to higher endeavor.

## AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB

The annual general meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Palace Hotel this afternoon. It will be the last meeting of the season and will be devoted entirely to the club's business. The yearly budget will be prepared, reports submitted, etc. Tea will be served by Mrs. J. J. Connell and her assistants.

Preparations for the club's annual garden party are going rapidly forward. This event will be the wind-up of a very successful season and will take place on May 27 on the campus of St. John's University.

## YEOMANRY PRISONERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 13.—News has been received in Worcester that, besides Colonel Hon. Charles Coventry, 20 officers and 230 men of the Worcestershire Yeomanry are prisoners at Damascus.

## TREBIZOND ATROCITIES ARE WORSE THAN ANY

Petrograd Cable Says They Surpass All Previous Turkish Cruelties to Armenians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, May 13.—The Turkish atrocities to the Armenians of Trebizond are declared to surpass all the Turkish cruelties to the Armenians elsewhere. The expulsion of the Armenians began in July, 1915, when hundreds of young and influential Armenians were arrested on charges of treason and aiding the Russians. They were embarked in boats and drowned in the Black Sea.

Others were sent to a neighboring village, where the women were violated and killed and the children bayoneted. The Turks used the heads of children as targets for firing practice.

The survivors were sent to Ezeroun. The whole road is strewn with the bodies of children and adults. The surviving children are now being collected by Russian benevolent societies. They present a terrible spectacle, being clad in rags, sickly and haggard. They are always asking if they are going to be massacred.

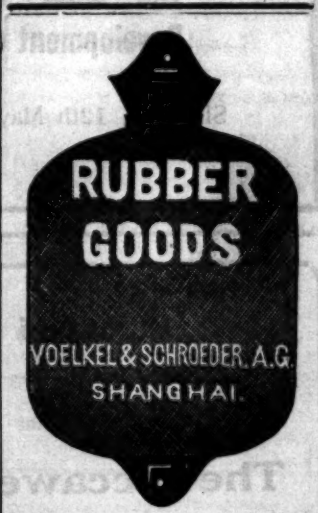
The Greeks of Trebizond are of the opinion that these massacres were organized by the Turkish Government, which mercilessly prosecuted anyone assisting the Armenians.

## DROUGHT AT TAIANFU RELIEVED BY GOOD RAIN

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Taianfu, China, May 13.—After a long continued drought a soaking rain is falling today. It was most direfully wanted. Conditions had become most serious because not only have the crops of a wide territory been largely ruined by the drought, but the water supply of the city had been seriously affected. The local wells were useless so the people all depended for drinking water upon a small river that crosses the West suburb. There had been no running water for several weeks and the water has been secured by digging holes in the river bed and dipping up the water with cups.

Processions praying for rain have been the order of the day and for some weeks there has been a prohibition upon the killing of cattle. Strange to say the wiser method of prohibiting the use of the river higher up stream for irrigation purposes has not been mentioned though large amounts of the water have been used in that way. And though almost as serious a situation comes every year, no reforestation, no system of reservoirs, no wise plan for alleviating the annual suffering has been undertaken throughout the centuries. An artesian well in the



compound of the Methodist Mission contributed by a visitor who was here one dry season, has been a boon to the foreigners of the city; it is hoped that proper machinery may be installed before another drought comes that will make this water available for many of the Chinese too.

Hundreds of refugees from Tsingtau have been coming to this city to escape trouble and thousands have gone farther South. The trains from Tsingtau for the last ten days have been crowded and it has generally been necessary to hold the local trains an extra hour in order to sell the tickets to the crowds fleeing from the city. All who come to this city insist that all the trouble is caused by the people from the Island Empire not far away. The stacks of arms and ammunition that have been accumulating to the size of mountains at Tsingtau the last few months have been worrying our Chinese friends for a long time and as the stuff is moved toward the interior it does not suggest civil war. Locally the only trouble that has threatened has been from the idle people made desperate by the drought and this rain will give them work and all here will breathe a sigh of relief and will offer up a devout prayer of thanksgiving.



**Phoenix Hosiery**  
For Ladies and Gents.  
Also a great variety of other Brands to select from.  
Inspection Invited  
at  
**Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores**  
No. 1-B Broadway  
(Opposite Astor House)

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)  
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail	Local	Local
3	5	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	102	4	15.32	19.56
8.30	16.35		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	102	4	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40				102	4	15.32	19.56
11.35	19.17	82			102	4	15.32	19.56
			arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-Central	102	4	15.32	19.56
11.45	19.25				102	4	15.32	19.56
					102	4	15.32	19.56
Mail 102	Mail 2	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin-East	102	4	15.32	19.56
Sat. & Sun. & Holiday	Wed. & Friday				102	4	15.32	19.56
9.35	0.01		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-Central	102	4	15.32	19.56
4.45	18.27				102	4	15.32	19.56
4.55	18.34	434			102	4	15.32	19.56
5.09	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-East	102	4	15.32	19.56
					102	4	15.32	19.56
Local 5	Local 13	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	102	4	15.32	19.56
7.30	12.30		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	102	4	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71			102	4	15.32	19.56
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	102	4	15.32	19.56
11.48	16.30	78			102	4	15.32	19.56
15.12	19.38	149			102	4	15.32	19.56
18.16	22.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-East	102	4	15.32	19.56
					102	4	15.32	19.56
7.30	23.01	221			102	4	15.32	19.56
10.09	1.28	266			102	4	15.32	19.56
12.30	3.49	319			102	4	15.32	19.56
12.45	3.59	378			102	4	15.32	19.56
16.36	6.55				102	4	15.32	19.56
17.46	9.03	421			102	4	15.32	19.56
8.00	9.23		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	102	4	15.32	19.56
11.30	13.18	623			102	4	15.32	19.56
11.50	13.23		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	102	4	15.32	19.56
18.02	17.07	6.1			102	4	15.32	19.56
19.53	18.23	6.2			102	4	15.32	19.56
Exp. 23.00	Exp. 23.00	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	102	4	15.32	19.56
7.00	7.00	198	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-East	102	4	15.32	19.56

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsingtau, Huachuifu or Pukow.

By Order, THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11
Local Mixed	Fast	Slow	Coolie Goods	Ex-Press	Local Mixed	Local Mixed	Local Mixed	Fast	Slow	Coolie Goods	Ex-Press	Local Mixed	Local Mixed
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.30	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.30
Sung King	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58	3.36	4.18
La Shai	arr.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Chang An	arr.	7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.38
La Shai	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15	4.29	5.48
La Shai	arr.	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah	arr.	9.25	10.54	1.13	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah	arr.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	La Shai	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.48
Yeh Zah	arr.	8.40	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	La Shai	arr.	10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.37
Chang An	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	La Shai	arr.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.28
Chang An	arr.	9.38	11.53	1.17	5.58	6.25	La Shai	arr.	8.18	10.36	12.24	3.37	5.47
Hangchow	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.53	7.09	Sung King	arr.	9.33	11.29	1.50	4.48	6.30
Zah Kou	arr.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	Sung King	arr.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.52
		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	Shanghai South	arr.	11.22	12.35	2.38	6.07	7.15

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou	dep.	9.00			5.10
Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.45	Hangchow	arr.	9.19			5.33
La Shai	arr.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	La Shai	arr.	9.24	10.55	12.35	5.10
La Shai	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00	Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	5.20
Zah Kou	arr.	8.21			3.40			Zah Kou	arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	5.25
		8.40			4.10			Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	5.35

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

## Business and Official Notices

Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd. (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of The Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd. Secretaries & General Managers. 9644

Just Unpacked  
Gent's Summer Underwear

in India Gauze, Lisle Thread, "Aertex" Cellular, Knitted Mesh, ALL SIZES

A beautiful selection of Summer Washing Ties 75 different designs

H. G. HILL & CO'S. 129 North Soochow Road (2 doors from General Hospital)

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment—

Accountants.....  
Clerks.....  
Typists.....  
Overseers.....  
Stenographers.....  
Watchmen.....  
Printer.....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD, Secretary 6372

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory  
No.



## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(Swiss Establishment)  
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.  
Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road  
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to  
house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 8  
days of sales. Cash advances  
made on goods entrusted  
to our sales.

Terms on application.

Depots are now open

for

the sale of

Machine Made  
ICE

at

Hongkew Market } 6-10  
Maloo Market } A.M.  
Wayside Market } 4-6  
60 Avenue Joffre } P.M.

10 lbs. Ice will be given  
in exchange for a Metal  
Check.

Checks are now on sale  
at the Company's offices,  
8 Thorne Road.  
20 Checks Price \$3.00

Shanghai Ice and Cold  
Storage Co., Ltd.

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber  
Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Statutory Meeting of the SHANG-  
HAI SEREMBAN RUBBER  
ESTATES, LIMITED, will be  
held at Head Office of the Com-  
pany, at 38, Canton Road, Shang-  
hai, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of  
May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the  
afternoon, for the purpose specified  
in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance  
of 1911.

Notice is also given that the  
Ordinary Annual General Meeting  
of the Shareholders in the above  
Company will be held at the same  
place immediately after the  
Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Regis-  
ter of Shareholders will be closed  
from the 18th to 23rd day of May,  
1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,  
Shanghai, May 13, 1916.  
Secretaries & General Managers.

## READY CARGO FOR SALE

Zinc Ore, Lead Ore,  
Antimony Crudum.

Apply to

S. W. Chenling, Gen. Agent  
Chen-Woo Mining Co.  
8 Burkill Road Phone 4097

**MOTOR?**  
WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official  
Notices

Every Single Bottle of  
Pure, Rich, Creamy  
Elephant Head Beer  
has our name on the  
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Proprietors.

## Honigsberg's

## "The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special  
department for making Cushion Covers, Tops,  
and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

## TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

## Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel).

## Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf,  
Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely scenery, Race Course  
and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf  
Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.  
For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

## TENDERS

TENDERS are hereby invited  
for the purchase of material  
derived from the breaking up,  
during the existing season, of  
the wreck of the iron s.s.  
"Guthrie" lying on Taku Bar.

The invitation is to tender for  
the purchase of 12,000 piculs of  
iron and 300 piculs of lead,  
brass and copper or such less  
amount as may be salvaged  
during the current year. It  
will be open to the tenderer to  
tender for the whole of the  
metal that may be salvaged up  
to 15,000 piculs of iron and 500  
piculs of lead, brass and cop-  
per.

The material will be delivered  
to the purchaser in the Harbour  
Office compound at Taku in such  
sizes and condition as are lifted  
from the wreck but so that no  
portion weighs more than one  
ton.

The tenderer should quote his  
offer for metals of various kinds  
in Tientsin taels per picul  
according to the following  
classification.

- |                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1. Plates.        | } Iron |
| Angle Iron.       |        |
| Beams.            | } Iron |
| 2. Boiler Plates. |        |
| 3. Cast Iron.     | } Iron |
| 4. Lead.          |        |
| 5. Brass.         | } Iron |
| 6. Copper.        |        |

Delivery will be made at such  
intervals, not less than 14 days,  
as the purchaser may desire and  
as weather permits.

The purchaser will be required  
to deposit in the Hongkong and  
Shanghai Bank at Shanghai, in  
the Coast Inspector's name, a  
bond for Tls. 10,000, which bond  
will be released on the termina-  
tion of the year's wrecking  
operations or on delivery of the  
amount of metal contracted for.

Payment for delivery will be  
made by the purchaser to the  
Tientsin Commissioner in such  
a manner that the purchaser's  
indebtedness shall at no time  
exceed the amount of the  
Tls. 10,000 bond.

The undersigned does not  
bind himself to accept the  
highest or any tender.

Tenders sealed and labelled  
on the outside as to the  
contents, should be forwarded  
so as to be received by the  
undersigned not later than the  
15th June, 1916.

W. FERD. TYLER,  
Coast Inspector.

On behalf of the Commissioner  
of Customs, Tientsin.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,  
Custom House,  
Shanghai, 15th May, 1916.

## H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road  
Ores, Minerals, Metals,  
Industrial Chemicals and  
Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin,  
Borax, Carbolic Acid,  
Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc,  
Lead and Tungsten Ores.

## NOTICE

It has come to our knowledge that  
certain people are offering to buy our  
bank notes at a discount.

## Do not be deceived

by such people. We are paying the  
full value of all bank notes in silver to  
whoever presents them.

The Bank of Territorial  
Development of China, Ltd.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1916.

## Siccawei Gardens

Why not patronize

## The Siccawei Gardens?

(late Maxim Gardens)

6 Siccawei Road

Under capable and experienced management

The new proprietors are of neutral nationality and their  
one desire is to afford the public every satisfaction.

Meals served to order at all hours  
Respectability—Comfort—Convenience

The best wines and liquors

Open day and night

Telephone W. 815

## 5 1/2% Russian War Loan 1916

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank begs to  
notify that the date of closing for  
the subscription to the above loan  
has been extended up to May 26th,  
new style.

Applications will be received by  
the Bank on the same conditions as  
before.

L. JEZERSKI,  
Manager.

Shanghai, 13th May, 1916.

## E. SHING &amp; CO.

(Established 1887)

114A SZECHUEN ROAD.

Phone 1266.

JOB PRINTING

BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.  
Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

WE have enlarged our printing  
office with additional ma-  
chinery. The public are requested  
to note that we have no other  
branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.  
E. SHING & CO.

## KIANGWAN RACES

3rd and 5th June, 1916.

ENTRIES CLOSE AT 6 p.m.  
on Thursday, 18th May, 1916,  
AT THE CLUB HOUSE, 126  
BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary,

International Recreation Club.

## IF YOU WANT YOUR

## PROPERTY

## LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other  
buildings rented, your  
rents collected and sent  
to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road

## In The United States Court For China

In the Matter of the Estate of Francis  
Blackwell Forbes, Deceased.

PURSUANT to an Order of said  
Court, notice is hereby given to all  
persons having claims against the  
estate of Francis Blackwell Forbes,  
deceased, to present the same, with  
vouchers, to William B. Sutherland,  
Ancillary Administrator of his  
estate, on or before November 1st,  
1916; and all persons owing debts  
to said deceased are hereby notified  
to make payment of the same in due  
course to said Administrator.

William B. Sutherland,  
Ancillary Administrator,  
c-o. Chartered Bank of India,  
Australia and China,  
Shanghai, China.

Woolens, Worsted, Stuffs and  
Cotton Tissues. Bradford  
(England) Merchants, having  
Excellent Connections with  
Manufacturers, Offer Services

## As Buying Agents

HIGHEST REFERENCES

Apply "Bradford," c/o China

Publicity Bureau,

42 Great Russell Street,

LONDON, W. C.

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full  
board. Good table. Centrally  
situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482

TO LET, Western district, near  
trams, bedroom with bathroom  
attached. Terms moderate. Apply  
to Box 240, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

TO LET, with board, for 4  
months from beginning of June, in  
a private house, Western district,  
close to two car lines, two large,  
nicely furnished rooms, bed-dining-  
sitting and bathroom. The former  
opens on to large verandah, facing  
south, overlooking garden. Meals  
served in own room. German or  
neutral. Apply to Box 238, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, furnished, by a German  
couple, two large, cheerful rooms,  
facing south, near French Park.  
Apply 67, Route Vallon.

TO LET, two large well-furnish-  
ed rooms. Apply to Mrs. Geibel,  
19, North Szechuen Road.

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens,  
flat facing Park, three rooms, 4  
bathrooms. All comforts for sum-  
mer, with board.

WELL-FURNISHED rooms,  
with board, in private boarding  
house. Excellent cuisine, under  
European supervision. Mrs. A.  
Grutz, 88, Range Road.

TO LET, one large sitting-room  
and one large bedroom, with bath-  
room attached, unfurnished. Range  
Road. Apply to Box 157, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with bath-  
room and verandah adjoining, also  
medium-sized room in attic, to let,  
with board, in private boarding  
house at 328, Avenue Joffre.

## OFFICES TO LET

FURNISHED OFFICES to let  
on the Bund. Apply to Box 239,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

## INVESTMENTS

ADVERTISER wishes to invest  
some capital to secure management  
or other suitable position, hotel or  
other business. Has good all-round  
knowledge. Reply Investment, c-o  
THE CHINA PRESS.

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-  
class real estate security. China  
Realty Company, Ltd.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished, from June  
1st, six-roomed, semi-detached  
house, No. 52 Rue Amiral Bayle,  
8 minutes walk from Race Club  
and French Park. Hot and cold  
water, garden and garage. Apply  
to Denham & Rose.

FURNISHED HOUSE to let,  
Avenue Joffre, near French school,  
six rooms, stable, garden, telephone.  
Rent Tls. 90 per month. Apply to  
Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

FURNISHED HOUSE on Rue  
Ratard, from June 1st to Sept. 1st;  
4 rooms with flush toilets; tele-  
phone. Apply to Box 234, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

NO. 4 Young Allen Terrace,  
Chapoo Road, containing two living  
rooms, four bedrooms, baths,  
servants' quarters, etc., from June  
1st, Tls. 75 per month. China  
Realty Co., Ltd.

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French  
Park; containing three rooms on  
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three  
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,  
lavatories and flush closets, hot  
water installation, tiled kitchen and  
pantry, four servants' rooms,  
garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st,  
House will be decorated to suit  
tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route  
Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or  
China Realty Co., Ltd.

## LOST

ONE diamond earring, between  
Avenue Dubail and Kalee Hotel.  
Reward. Apply to the Manager of  
Kalee Hotel.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, foreigner with wharf  
or stevedoring experience, to take  
clerical position at a Pootung wharf.  
Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

WANTED, a reliable Chinese  
gentleman to act as general Com-  
pradore for a reputable established  
import and export firm, with  
extensive European and American  
connections and agencies. Only  
those who are able to deposit in  
cash not less than Tls. 50,000 need  
apply. Good prospects for the right  
man. Apply to Box 232, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking  
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, bedroom suite; also  
enamelled bath. All first-class  
condition. Apply to Box 231, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, some second-hand  
tanks. Capacity about 500-1000  
gallons. Apply to Box 230, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

HUMBER motor car for sale.  
Coupe body, newly-painted. In  
good running order. Cheap. Apply  
Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9